Decades of the 20th Century: 1900s

照片里的20世纪全球史

1900s

资本主义扩张

[英] 尼克·雅普 著

赵思婷 译

海峡出版发行集团 | 海峡书局

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卷首插图：阳光下的爱德华时代。1905年6月4日，骄傲时髦的人们来到亨利火车站参加一年一度的赛舟会。这是伦敦社交季节最热闹的时候，之后将是几周忙碌的洗涮熨烫。

Frontispiece: The sun shines on Edwardian society. The proud and the fashionable arrive at Henley railway station for the annual regatta, 4 June 1905. The London Season was at its height—ahead lay weeks of washing and ironing for the domestics.

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1900s

资本主义扩张

前言

在19世纪末的冲刺阶段，大量涌现的发明和创新为20世纪奠定了疯狂、快乐的基调。电话、电报、汽车、电影、X射线、辐射的发现、留声机、合成纤维、阴极射线、蒸汽涡轮发动机等上千种发明都是19世纪90年代的产物。生活的质量和词汇都发生了前所未有的改变。

商业、军事、技术和科学领域的竞争即将拉开帷幕。欧洲的几大强国最为担忧。他们的竞争覆盖全球。法国、德国和英国衡量着各自的工业实力，投入大量资源追赶其他国家或者保持自己的领先地位。俄罗斯帝国忧心忡忡地观望着，但是控制国内的局势已让它头疼不已。美国尽量避免被牵扯进来，同时抓住机会加强对美洲中部的控制。

在实验室、阅兵场、船厂和工厂之外，各种享乐活动继续进行着。人们纷纷涌入音乐厅、夜总会、歌舞剧院、舞厅、电影院和咖啡馆。一杯红酒或者一根廉价雪茄就能让所有人体验成为洛克菲勒的感觉。女人开始在公共场所抽烟、喝酒，参加各种运动。她们学习开车和避孕——开车的技巧要好学得多。

有钱人热衷于各种刺激的活动——歌剧、赛马、赛舟会、舞会、射击、猎狐、法庭陈述——因为皇家贸易工会还有很多忠实的成员。住在贫民窟的穷人在血汗工厂工作，不过工会逐渐为他们争取到了更高的时薪、更短的工时和更安全的工作环境。全世界的选民为了选举权在战斗。他们在一些地方取得了成功。移民继续从埃利斯岛进入美国，寻求新的生活、新的自由和新的希望。他们中一些人同样也取得了成功。

就这样，世界进入了新的世纪。纽约和巴黎开通了地铁；新的标准石油公司诞生了；吉列先生开始推销一款新的一次性剃刀；托马斯·爱迪生发明了一种新的电源——“电池”；亨利·福特拥有了新的机动车制造公司。这个世纪的第一个十

年，见证了第一届世界棒球联赛、环法自行车赛和诺贝尔奖，还有新艺术运动和布朗尼相机，“波特金”号兵变和洛杉矶地震，巴甫洛夫的狗和查尔斯·达纳·吉布森描绘的新世纪“女孩”。

莱特兄弟开着一架比空气重的机器飞越了北卡罗莱纳州的基蒂霍克小镇，路易·布莱里奥驾驶第一架飞机穿越了英吉利海峡。有人说，英国不再是一座岛。但这还重要吗？英法组成了新的联盟——《友好协议》让两个迄今交恶的国家承诺为对方提供帮助和友谊。人们指望新的交流方法能够增进国家间的理解。但是下一个十年证明了旧怨根深蒂固……

Introduction

The last sprint to the finishing line of the 19th century produced a host of inventions and innovations to launch the 20th century on its mad and merry way. There was the telephone, the telegraph, the automobile, cinematography, the X-ray, the discovery of radioactivity, the gramophone, synthetic fibres, the cathode ray, the steam turbine and a thousand other wonders, all products of the 1890s. The vocabulary, as well as the quality, of life changed almost beyond measure.

The great work on hand was rivalry --commercial, military, technical and scientific. The great powers of Europe were the most concerned. Their rivalry encompassed the globe. France, Germany and Britain measured each other's industrial might and devoted vast resources to catching up with the others or maintaining their lead. Imperial Russia watched with concern, but had trouble enough controlling its own population. The United States begged to be left alone, while seizing the chance to tighten its grip on Central America.

Away from the laboratory or the parade ground, the shipyard or the factory bench, the move to frivolity continued. Crowds flocked to music-halls, cabarets, vaudeville theatres, dance floors, movie parlours and cafés. A glass of wine or beer and a cheap cigar gave Everyman a chance to feel like a Rockefeller. Women took up smoking and drinking in public, and every kind of sport. They learnt how to drive a car and how not to have babies—though the former skill was more easily attained.

The rich dashed from one exciting event to another—the opera, the races, regattas, balls, shoots, foxhunts, presentations at Court—for the royal trade union still had many paid-up members. The poor staggered from slum to sweatshop and back again, though their own trade unions were slowly winning the struggle for better wages, shorter working hours, and safety

at work. All over the world suffragettes fought for the right to vote. In a few places they were successful. Immigrants to the United States continued to pour into Ellis Island, seeking new life, new liberty, new hope. In a few cases they were successful.

And so into the brand new century. Subways were opened in New York and Paris. There was a new oil company called Standard Oil, a new disposable razor marketed by Mr Gillette, a new power source called a 'battery' made by Thomas Edison, a new automobile manufacturing company owned by Henry Ford. It was the decade of the first World Series (baseball), the first Tour de France (cycling) and the first Nobel prizes; of art nouveau and the Brownie camera; of the *Potemkin* mutiny and the San Francisco earthquake; of Pavlov's dogs and Charles Dana Gibson's 'Girls'.

The Wright brothers flew a heavier-than-air machine across the sands of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and Louis Blériot piloted the first plane to cross the Channel. Britain, it was said, was no longer an island. Did it matter? There was a new alliance between France and Britain – the Entente Cordiale—a pledge of help and friendship between two hitherto perennial foes. Better means of communication promised greater understanding between nations. But, as the next decade was to prove, old grudges ran deep…

1.白菜与国王
Cabbages and kings

温莎老夫人终于与世长辞。1901年的冬天，维多利亚女王送葬队伍经过的路线周围满是等候的人群。对英国人来说，一个时代已经结束，20世纪真正开始了。

The Old Lady of Windsor is finally laid to rest. Crowds line the route of Queen Victoria's funeral cortège as it passes through London in the winter of 1901. For Britain an era had ended, and the 20th century was truly about to begin.

这是无耻奢华的最后放纵——这个时代的君主们仍将自己装扮成理想中国王的模样，但这并不能保障他们的人生安全。生活浮华奢侈的国王没几个能睡得安稳。

挥霍无度的富人们住在大理石宫殿里，这只是他们从铁路、银行、钢铁、石油和航运中赚来的百万钱财的一小部分。不幸的大多数总体上还是尊重幸运的这一小撮，尽管工会为改善工作环境、减少工时而进行的奋斗越来越喧嚣。

变化有迹可循。民主崛起，社会主义蔓延。挪威和保加利亚取得独立，但是波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那被奥地利控制——十年后，这一改变给千百万人带来不幸。在印度和非洲，白人为所欲为的权力第一次遭受到了反抗。

表面上看，这是个鲜亮的时代。但是人类社会却不甚光彩。政治既激动人心，又让人害怕。但是高档餐厅和温室的魅力从未消退，对一些人来说，生活是从未有过的甜美。

It was the final fling for unashamed splendour—a time when monarchs dressed themselves in all their Ruritanian glory, though it did little for their personal protection. For all their pomp and majesty, few kings slept easily at night.

The extravagantly rich dwelt in marble halls on which they frittered away only a few of the millions that they had made from railways, banking, iron and steel, oil and shipping. The unfortunate masses on the whole respected the lucky few, though organised labour fought more vociferously for better working conditions and shorter hours.

There were signs of change. Democracy was on the advance; socialism was on the march. Norway and Bulgaria gained their independence, while Bosnia and Herzegovina fell under the control of Austria—a change that was to bring misery to millions a decade later. For the first time, the right of the white man to do whatever he wanted was challenged in India and Africa.

Visually, it was a beautiful age. Socially, it was disgraceful. Politically, it was exciting and alarming. But there were always the charms of the Palm Court and the Winter Gardens, and life—for some—was sweeter than it had ever been.

新的君主步入舞台中心：爱德华七世摆好他自己的塑像，约摄于1901年。他登上王位时已经60岁了。

On to centre stage steps a new monarch: Edward VII poses for his likeness, c. 1901. He was 60 years old when he succeeded to the throne.

英格兰新任国王不太上镜的一张照片，约摄于1901年，诺福克郡，桑德林汉姆皇家庄园。

A less than flattering view of the new King of England, taken at Sandringham, the royal estate in Norfolk, c. 1901.

雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的一张斯蒂凡诺斯·约翰内斯·保罗斯·克鲁格的照片。克鲁格领导了第一次布尔人抗英战争。在早期取得一点胜利后，布尔人此刻正节节败退。

Reinhold Thiele's portrait of Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, leader of the Boers in their fight against Britain. After early successes, the Boers were now heading for defeat.

最后一位沙皇。德意志皇帝威廉二世向他的表兄——俄国沙皇尼古拉二世伸出手（左图）。尼古拉乘皇家游艇前咨询他的一位肝脏病专家（上图）。

The last Tsar. (Opposite) Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany extends his hand to his cousin, Tsar Nicholas II of Russia. (Above) Nicholas consults his liver specialist before taking a trip on the royal yacht.

俄国皇室家庭野餐时出了点小意外，约摄于1909年。不过尼古拉和他女儿未来的命运远比现在堪忧。

An upset during a picnic attended by the Russian royal family, c.1909. There were far worse upsets ahead for Nicholas and his daughter.

1901年，弗拉基米尔·伊里奇·列宁耐心等待着，策划着将会撼动俄国和整个世界的革命计划。

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin bides his time and makes his plans for the revolution that was to tear Russia and the world apart, 1901.

1900年，美国总统威廉姆·麦金利再次当选总统后发表演说。麦金利的赚钱政策十分受欢迎。

President William McKinley of the United States addresses a crowd shortly after his re-election in 1900. McKinley's money-making policies were enormously popular.

……但并不是所有人都认同。一年之后，麦金利在水牛城的一次集会上遭到枪击，凶手是无政府主义者里昂·乔戈什。麦金利8天之后身亡，他的葬礼在华盛顿举行，当天大雨滂沱。

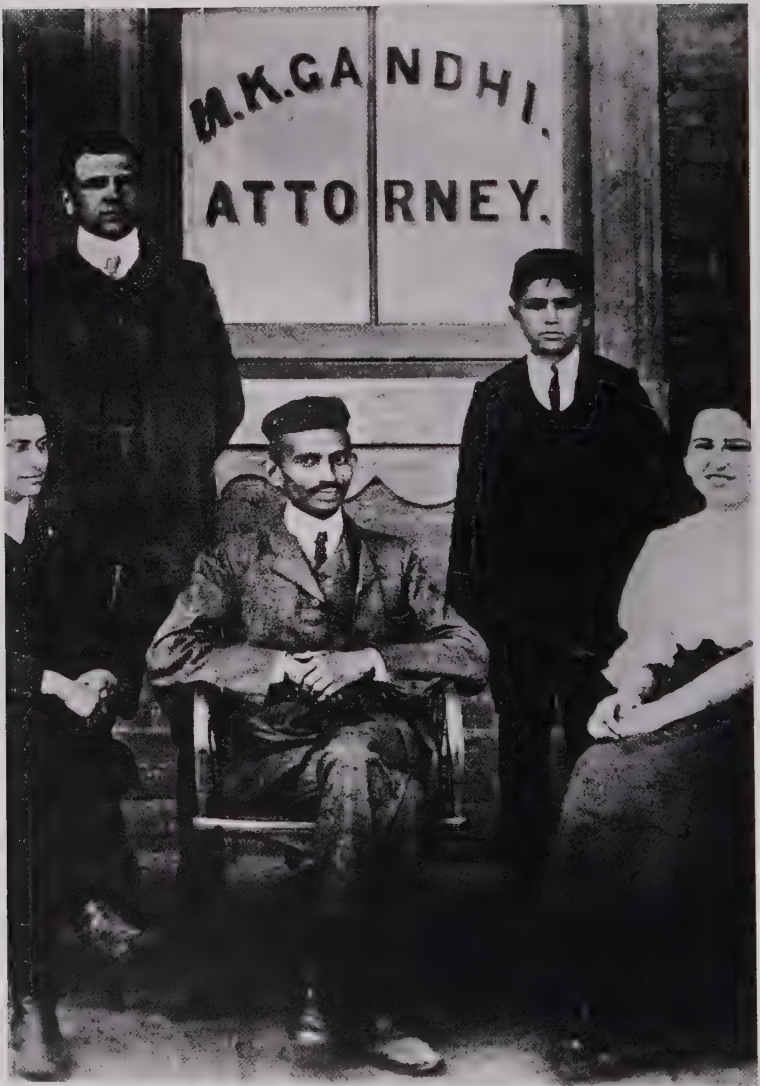
…but not with everyone. A year later, McKinley was shot by an anarchist named Leon Czolgosz at a rally in Buffalo. He died eight days later. McKinley's funeral took place on a rain-drenched day in Washington, DC.

游街串巷……1908年4月，曼彻斯特，贸易大臣温斯顿·斯宾塞·丘吉尔站在出租车顶上进行宣传活动，为他的新自由政策寻求支持。

On the streets…Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, campaigns on the top of a taxi, seeking support for his new Liberal policies, Manchester, April 1908.

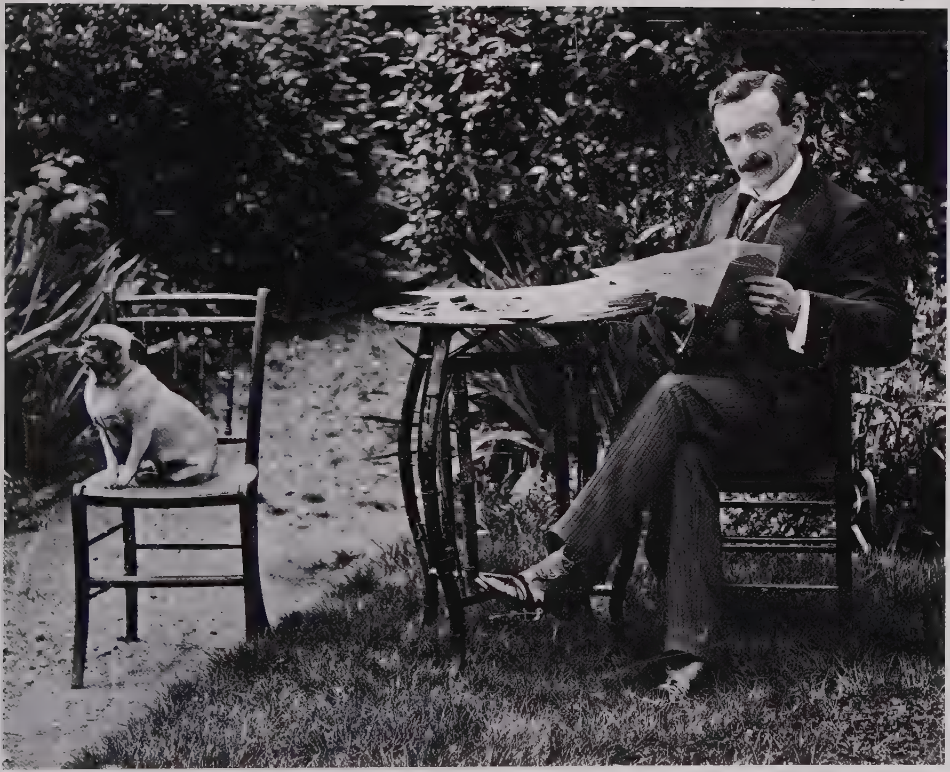
巡回演说……1900年，纽约州州长西奥多·罗斯福在他家的阳台上与一群妇女参政论者对话。“女性投票权”从未出现在他的政治日程上。

On the stump…Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York State, addresses a crowd of suffragettes from the verandah of his home, 1900. ‘Votes for Women’ was never high on his political agenda.



白人的方式。年轻的莫罕达斯·甘地在自己的律师事务所门外拍照，约摄于1903年，纳塔尔。他放弃了孟买一年5000英镑酬劳的律师工作。

The white man's game. A young Mohandas Gandhi poses outside his law office in Natal, c.1903. He had given up a £5,000 a year law practice in Bombay.



威尔士人的方式。大卫·劳合·乔治和他忠诚的哈巴狗一起思考未来，约摄于1904年。在未来几年内，劳合·乔治将竭力挑战继承财产的权利。

The Welshman’s game. David Lloyd George and his faithful pug ponder the future, c. 1904. Within the next few years, Lloyd George would do much to challenge the power of inherited wealth.

让·饶勒斯（左起第三位）和同事在法国大街上交谈，约摄于1901年。饶勒斯是法国社会党的奠基者和左翼报纸《人道报》的创办人。

Jean Jaurès (third from the left) chats with colleagues on a French street, c. 1901. Jaurès was the founder of both the French Socialist Party and the left-wing newspaper *L'Humanité*.

1909年，拉姆齐·麦克唐纳在一次工党游行中。很醒目的是，他是唯一没戴帽子的绅士，而戴帽子是当时约定俗成的时尚。麦克唐纳是英国工党的奠基者之一。

Ramsay MacDonald—significantly, the only man not wearing a hat, as fashion then decreed—at a Labour Party demonstration in 1909. MacDonald was one of the founders of the British Labour Party.

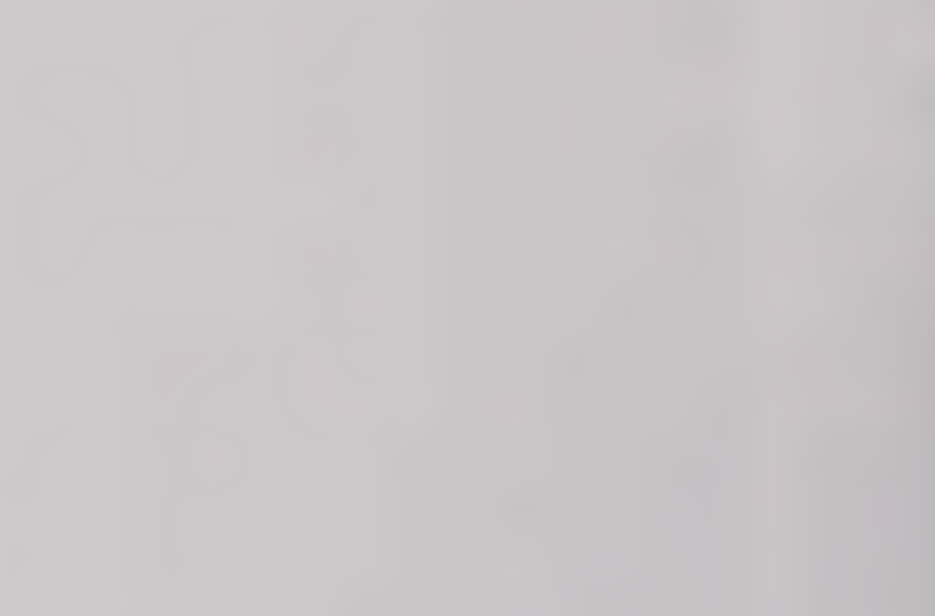
移民来的百万富翁。苏格兰实业家和慈善家安德鲁·卡内基在他的书桌前，约摄于1900年。卡内基依靠美国钢铁产业发家。

Immigrant millionaire. Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish industrialist and philanthropist, at his desk, c.1900. Carnegie made his fortune in the United States' iron and steel industries.

本土的百万富翁。美国金融家、银行家和艺术品收藏家约翰·皮尔庞特·摩根，约摄于1909年。他建立了美国钢铁公司。

Home-bred millionaire. John Pierpoint Morgan, the American financier, banker and art collector, c. 1909. Morgan founded the US Steel Corporation.

2. 冲突
Conflict



1900年12月，第二次布尔战争，马格斯方丹战役，英国海军炮轰布尔人据点　这门炮叫“乔·张伯伦”，是根据殖民地大臣的名字命名的。把它拖到这个险峻的位置是了不起的壮举，之后它在年度皇家阅兵式的野战炮竞赛中备受瞩目。

The British Naval Brigade shell Boer positions during the Battle of Magersfontein in the Second Boer War, December 1900. The gun was known as ‘Joe Chamberlain’ after the Secretary for the Colonies. Hauling it over the rough terrain was a formidable achievement, later celebrated in the annual field-gun competition at the Royal Tournament.

战争是件奇妙的事情。人们有新的玩具可以玩——比以往任何时候都大的枪炮、鱼雷、大型战舰、潜水艇，甚至还有早期的化学武器。飞机的用途尚未被完全发掘，但骑兵依然存在，给原本非常粗野的大战增添了一点腔调。

新的武器有了足够多的用武之地。英国军队从1899年至1902年活跃在南非，1903年转战西藏，十年内都没离开过印度。德国和法国每年都在密切监视对方的军队和海军的调度。1900年俄国大举侵入中国东北，1905年在日本人手上吃了屈辱的败仗。

内乱频现。1900年马德里发生暴动，九年之后巴塞罗那的革命几乎成功。在中国，抵御外辱的义和团运动遭到残酷镇压。

尽管当时没几个人意识到，但是当波斯尼亚青年组织开始恐怖袭击以反抗奥匈帝国的时候，开启新的毁灭性武器的时间向前迈进了一大步。

War was a splendid thing. There were fine new toys to play with—bigger guns than ever before, torpedoes, great battleships, submarines, and even early chemical weapons. Few thought that the fledgling aeroplane would be of any use, but there was still the cavalry to add tone to what would otherwise have been a mere vulgar brawl.

And there were plenty of places in which these new weapons could be tried out. The British army was active in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, in Tibet in 1903 and in India throughout the entire decade. Germany and France kept a watchful and suspicious eye on the annual manoeuvres of each other's armies and navies. Russia marched proudly into Manchuria in 1900 and suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of the Japanese in 1905.

Civil disturbances abounded. There were riots in Madrid in 1900, and a near-revolution in Barcelona nine years later. The Boxer Rebellion against foreign interference in Chinese affairs was crushed with savage cruelty.

And, though few realized it at the time, when the Young Bosnia movement began terrorist activities against the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the time to open the boxes of the new toys of destruction came considerably nearer.

布尔战争（1899—1902）早期的英国俘虏。右边的是25岁的温斯顿·丘吉尔，他是《晨邮报》的战地记者、他逃脱后回到英国并成为了一名议员。

A group of British prisoners of war in the early days of the Boer War (1899-1902). On the right is Winston Churchill, twenty-five-year-old war correspondent of the *Morning Post*. He escaped and hurried back to England, where he became an MP.

1900年，莱迪史密斯围剿期间，武装好的阿非利卡人（布尔人）在镜头前摆好姿势。布尔人武装精良，骑术高超，擅长草原作战，但他们在早期的胜利之后就节节败退。

Armed Afrikaaners (Boers) pose for the camera during the siege of Ladysmith, 1900. The Boers were well-armed, superbly mounted and experts in *veldt* craft, but their early victories gave way to a series of bitter defeats.

布尔防御岗哨前战死的英国人。布尔战争期间，双方都伤亡惨重。英国人不适应运动作战，也无法抵御布尔人的游击战术。英国军队领导无方也是一个原因。

British dead in front of Boer defence post. Losses on both sides were heavy during the Boer War. The British were unused to a war of movement, and to the guerrilla tactics of the Boers. They were also incompetently led.

1900年1月24日，雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的斯皮恩山之战中阵亡的布尔人。这是这场战争中典型的一役，双方竭尽全力抢占一块高地，但对双方来说都没有多大价值。

Reinhold Thiele's study of Boer dead on the battlefield of Spion Kop, 24 January 1900. It had been typical battle of the war, a desperate struggle for possession of high ground that was ultimately of little use to either side.

雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的另一张照片，昏暗美丽的布尔战场。1900年3月17日，蒙着眼睛的德国调解人从布尔前线被带到此处谈判投降。

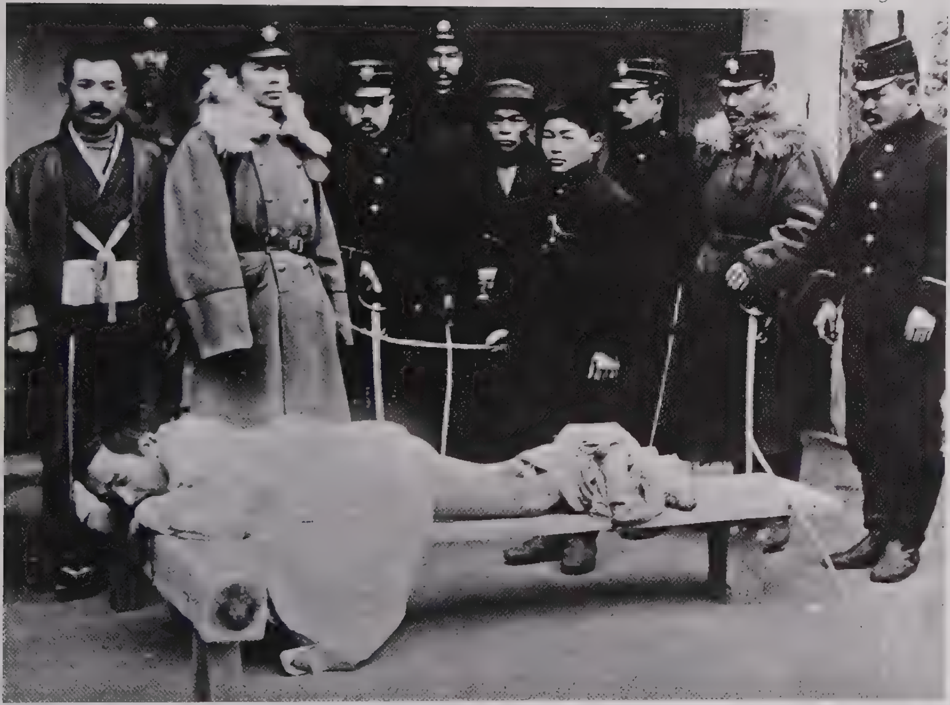
Another of Reinhold Thiele's grimly beautiful images from the Boer War. A blindfolded German intermediary is brought in from the Boer lines to negotiate a surrender, 17 March 1900.

众多的战士们。英国步兵头戴木质头盔、身穿新卡其布制服，端着刺刀占领一座小山丘，约摄于1900年。虽然是摆拍，但对鼓舞国内士气有帮助。

Warriors all. British infantry, wearing pith helmets and the new khaki uniforms, charge a *kopje* with bayonets fixed, c.1900. Although often posed especially for the camera, such pictures were good for morale at home.

布尔人反抗军的主力——阿非利卡人身穿农耕服，背着半自动式步枪，约摄于1900年。

The backbone of Boer resistance—Afrikaaners in their farming clothes, armed with bolt action rifles, c. 1900.

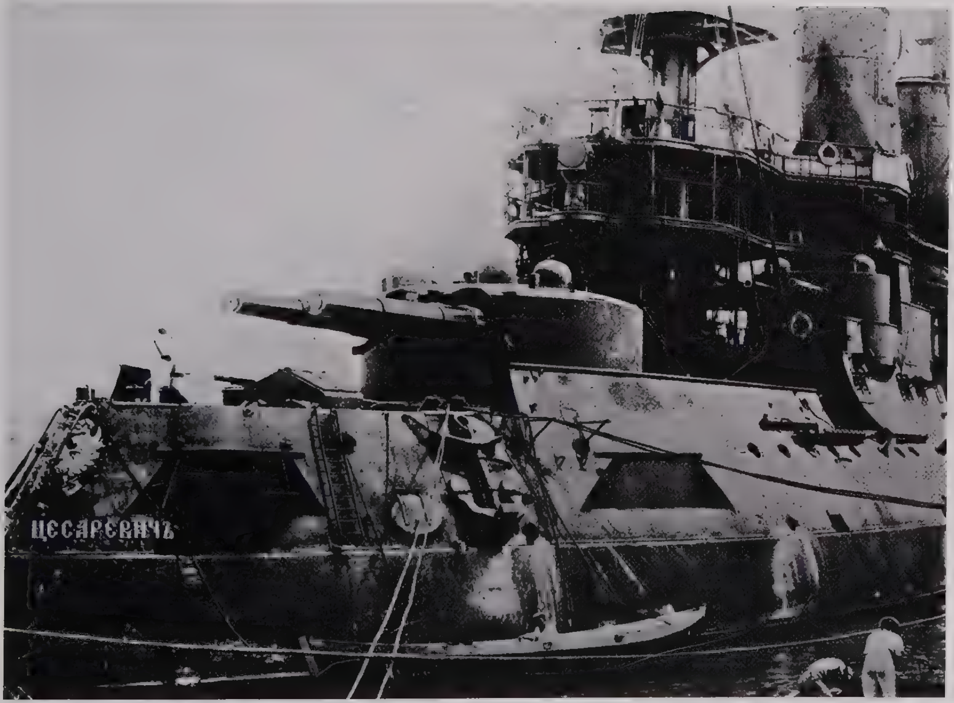


20世纪初，摄影师和他们的当事人都毫不拘谨。1900年，清廷公开处决义和团的一位头目（左图）。1905年，日军对一名韩国俘虏严刑逼供（上图）。

Neither photographers nor their clients were squeamish in the early 20th century. (Opposite) The public execution of one of the leaders of the Boxer Rebellion in China, 1900. (Above) Japanese troops beat a Korean prisoner to force a confession from him, 1905.

1905年，横滨市的街道上张灯结彩，庆祝日本打败了俄国。

The streets of Yokohama are decorated to celebrate a Japanese victory in the war with Russia, 1905.

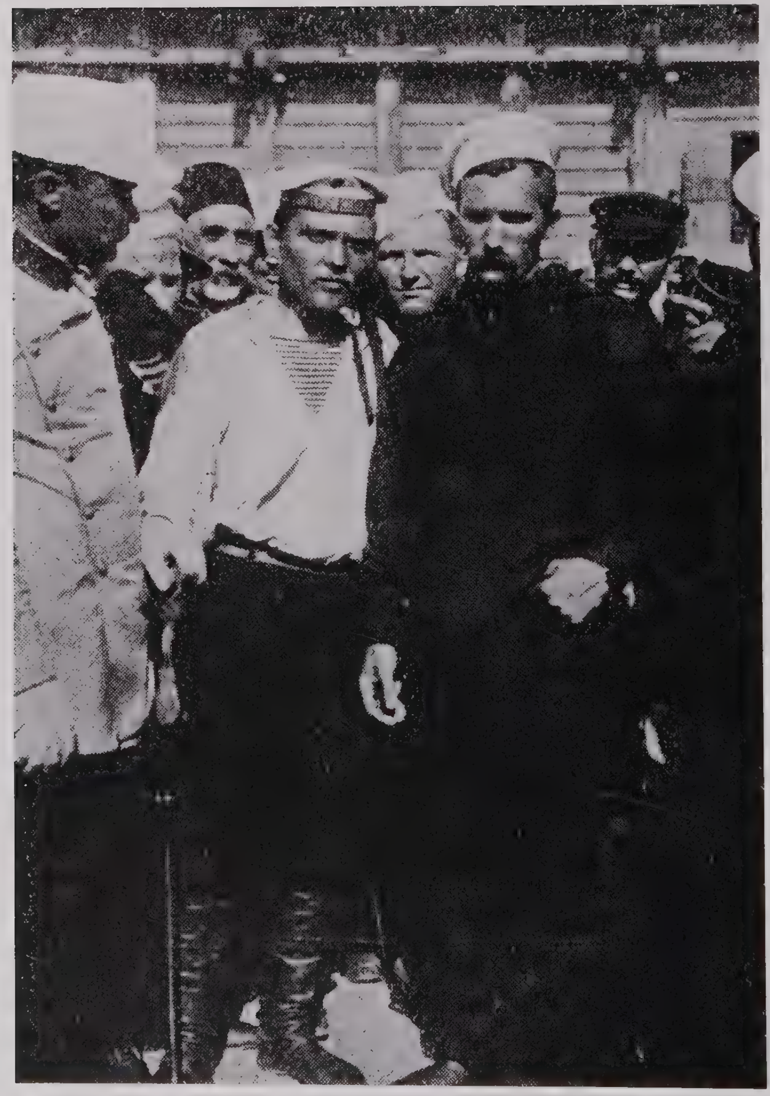


1904年8月10日，旅顺战役之后，俄国战舰“萨利维奇”号艰难地驶回金臣港。强大俄国的意外失利是大多数西方国家乐见的结果。

After the Battle of Port Arthur, the Russian battleship *Tsarevich* limps into Kinchan harbour, 10 August 1904. The surprise defeat of mighty Russia was greeted with approval by most Western countries.

1905年的俄国起义被沙皇的军队和警察残酷镇压。部分被害者被装在棺材里抬着穿过大街。

The Russian rising of 1905 was brutally repressed by the Tsar's troops and police. The coffins of some of those killed are carried through the streets.



1905年6月，“波特金”号兵变。穿白色水手服的马特琴科是起义的领导者之一。

The *Potemkin* mutiny, June 1905. In the white shirt is Matuchenko, one of the leaders of the uprising.

1905年7月22日，“波特金”号船员在鼓动整支俄国战舰兵变失败后，去罗马尼亚康斯坦察港寻求政治庇护。他们被欣然接受。

After their failure to inspire a mutiny throughout the Russian fleet, members of the crew of the battleship *Potemkin* sought political asylum in the Romanian port of Constanta, 22 July 1905. They were favourably received.

官方屠杀。1905年的起义中被屠杀的俄国犹太人的尸体堆在墓地等待掩埋。镇压起义被当成借口，诽谤、迫害和屠杀了大量犹太人。

Official massacre. Bodies of Russian Jews killed during the rising of 1905 await burial in a cemetery. The suppression of the rising was used as an excuse to revile, persecute and slaughter many Jews.

暴民统治。1907年夏天，路易·希金斯被处以私刑，他的尸体被悬挂在德克萨斯州的一座桥上。

Mob rule. The body of Louis Higgins hangs from a bridge in Texas after he had been lynched in the summer of 1907.

1909年，惠灵顿北部的女性第一次参加选举。虽然新西兰是第一个允许女性投票的国家，遗憾的是，那时新西兰的时事对世界上的其他国家影响甚微。

Women arrive to cast their votes for the first time in Wellington North, 1909. Although New Zealand became the first country to allow women the right to vote, sadly at the time events there had little effect on the rest of the world.

在英国，斗争尚未成功。埃米琳·佩西克–劳伦斯夫人是争取女性选举权的领袖之一。1908年，伦敦，她在特拉法加广场演讲。社会上对她的评价褒贬不一。

In Britain the battle had not yet been won. Lady Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, one of the leaders of the suffragette movement, addresses a crowd in Trafalgar Square, London, 1908. She received a mixed reception.

1908年10月21日，埃米琳·潘克赫斯特（左）和女儿克里斯特贝尔穿着囚服，她们是女性社会与政治联盟的奠基者。

Emmeline Pankhurst (left) and her daughter Christabel, founders of the Women's Social and Political Union, in prison clothes, 21 October 1908.

反对女性参政议政的宣传。美丽（因此而不关心政治）的玛莉·皮克福德笑着阅读一份1909年的关于女性争取投票的报道。

Anti-suffragette propaganda. The beautiful (and therefore apolitical) Mary Pickford laughingly reads a suffragette news sheet of 1909.

法国警察殴打一名正要离开巴黎圣保罗地区集会的罢工工人，约摄于1909年。这一时期欧洲到处都在发生工人动乱，大多数国家都有类似的警察伤人事件。

French police assault a striking worker as he leaves a meeting in the St Paul district of Paris, c.1909. There was considerable industrial unrest throughout Europe at this time, and similar police harassment in most countries.

1908年10月1日，伦敦，失业人群游行要求工作。横幅上写着：“要么工作，要么暴动——非此即彼”。这个口号十分大胆，构成犯罪，他们完全可能因此入狱。

A group of unemployed demonstrate for the right to work, London, 1 October 1908. The banner reads ‘Work or Riot —One or the Other’. It was a bold and criminal slogan, which could have earned all of them a spell in gaol.

3. 民族
Peoples

1900年，斯宾塞·阿诺德为一位年轻的僧伽罗女孩拍摄的照片。那时，照相机为西方人认识世界上其他种族的同胞作出了重大贡献，不过很多人还是把外族人当作稀有物种。

Spencer Arnold's photograph of a young Sinhalese girl in 1900. By then, the camera had done much to familiarise Westerners with their fellow human beings from all over the world, though many still viewed them as curiosities.

有一段时间，地球上的居民看起来似乎不再相互惧怕。铁路和轮船让其他国家变得相对容易到达，随着劳工大量涌入西欧和美国，穷人甚至能够了解地球另一边的富人过着什么样的生活。但是在信仰基督教的西方人眼中，“外国人”仍然让人感到怀疑，被当成怪胎、流氓和行为不良的人。

西方人充其量认为遥远国度的居民是离奇有趣的，但还是有很多人会为忧郁少女或者年轻非洲勇士的肖像而动容，至于为什么，西格蒙德·弗洛伊德博士正在为人们揭晓。北半球的人种优于热带地区人种的观念在很多人脑中根深蒂固，因此霍屯督人与爱斯基摩人相差甚远，前者迷人但是懒惰，后者虽朴实但勤劳。

打破这种偏见和种族主义壁垒的是一个新的科学分支。20世纪初期，埃米尔·涂尔干开创的新的社会考察方法被人类学家采用。世界被看得更加清楚了。

For a while it seemed possible that the inhabitants of the world might lose their fear of each other. The railway and the steamship had brought the exotic within comparatively easy reach, and even the poor became familiar with their opposite numbers from the other side of the globe as immigrant workers poured into Western Europe and the United States. But 'foreigners' were still regarded with suspicion and were looked upon as oddities, freaks and delinquents by many of the Christian West.

At best, Westerners viewed the inhabitants of far-flung continents as quaint, though there were plenty who were moved by portraits of dusky maidens or young African warriors in ways that Dr Sigmund Freud was just beginning to reveal. The notion that people in the northern latitudes were somehow superior to those of the tropics was firmly established in many minds, and 'Hottentots' were unfavourably compared with 'Eskimos'. The former were charming but idle; the latter were plain but industrious.

And yet, forcing its way through this barrier of prejudice and racism was a new breed of scientists. Émile Durkheim's methods of examining societies, pioneered in the early 1900s, were seized upon by anthropologists. The world was coming into sharper focus.

在当时，几乎没有人意识到照相机在记录正在消失的文明。20世纪初，其他文化所受到的尊敬少得可怜。

Few realised at the time that the camera was recording vanishing civilisations. The early 20th century had little respect for other cultures.

（左图）1900年，一位穿着正式礼袍的毛利人。（右图）一位毛利妇女坐在一幢装饰华丽的房子的门廊上。

(Opposite) A Maori man in ceremonial robes, 1900. (Right) A Maori woman on the porch of an elaborately decorated house.

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一名来自印度东北部曼尼普尔邦的女孩拿着一把大雨伞。

A young girl from the north-east Indian state of Manipur carrying a large umbrella.

1909年，来自贝拿勒斯的一位印度教托钵僧和其他几位僧人在恒河河畔。在英国所有的殖民地当中，印度最受重视，被誉为“王冠上的宝石”。它地域辽阔，因此得以保存大部分的本土文化。

A Hindu fakir and other holy men from the city of Benares, on the River Ganges, 1909. Of all Britain's colonies, India was the most prized, the 'jewel in the crown', a land large enough to maintain much of its own culture.

尽管经常受到迫害，并在东欧的大屠杀中被驱逐出自己的家园，但无论在哪里生活，欧洲犹太人都始终坚持他们的生活方式、文化和语言。照片上的是波兰犹太人，约摄于1900年。

Wherever they lived, European Jews preserved their way of life, their culture and their language—though they were often persecuted and driven from their homes in the pogroms of Eastern Europe. Here Polish Jews pose for the camera, c. 1900.

传统的生活方式，传统的生计。1906年，丹麦，没有多少人比古老的哥本哈根鱼贸市场上的女人们干活更卖力。大城市的食物供应大部分仍掌握在个体户的手中。

Traditional ways of life included traditional ways of earning a living. Few worked harder than the women of the ancient Copenhagen fish market, Denmark, 1906. Food supply to big cities was still largely in the hands of individuals.

20世纪初，大部分美国土著都被赶出了他们的土地，不得不适应白人的生活方式。

By the beginning of the 20th century, most Native Americans had been driven from their lands and forced to adopt the white man's ways.

爱德华·S.柯蒂斯拍摄的美国土著。移动的风景（左图）。年轻的霍皮族母亲和孩子（右图）。永久记录这些正在快速消失的文化。

Some—such as Show As He Goes (opposite) and this young Hopi mother and child (right) —were photographed by Edward S Curtis as part of a lasting record of a fast-disappearing culture.

法律意义上的自由而已。美国废除奴隶制度后的一代人，大部分黑人仅能维持生存。1901年，照片所摄的是俄克拉荷马州的一家人。

Technically free. A generation after the abolition of slavery in the United States, the average black American lived barely above subsistence level. This family was photographed in Oklahoma in 1901.

实实在在被奴役。无论美国黑人的生活有多么悲惨，都比非洲人要好。奴役和虐待在欧洲的殖民地区稀松平常。（上图）一名阿善堤士兵看守一队奴隶。

Technologically enslaved. However bad life was for the black American, it was worse for the average African. Slavery and vicious cruelty were a way of life in many European colonies. (Above) A group of slaves is guarded by an Ashanti soldier.

旧秩序。美国西北海岸的特林吉特部落的首领们。两个男人披着的精致的毯子叫作奇尔卡特毛毯，依照传统由雪松树皮和山羊毛织成，在冬季赠礼节的时候穿。

An Old-style law. Headmen of the Tlingit tribe of the north-west coast of America. The elaborate blankets worn by two of the men, called Chilkat blankets, were traditionally woven from cedar bark and mountain goat's wool and would be worn for a potlatch.

新规矩。1908年，在德克萨斯州斗牛士农场，目之所及都是法官亨利·H.坎贝尔的财产。问题是他大片的土地都是灌木丛而已，他自己的小木屋也乏善可陈。（摄影师：欧文·E.史密斯）

New-style law. Judge Henry H Campbell is master of all he surveys on the Matador Ranch, Texas, 1908 (photograph by Erwin E Smith). The problem was that much of what he surveyed was harsh scrubland, and even his own cabin was far from prepossessing.

人类探索的脚步几乎遍布世界每个角落，但是对美洲大陆高纬度地区的大片荒野还是所知甚少。加拿大亚北极地区的美洲土著靠狩猎和捕鱼为生。

There was little left of the world that was unexplored, but in the far north of the American continent there were still vast wildernesses of which little was known. These Canadian Native Americans of the Subarctic were trappers, hunters and fishermen.

1900年，虽然这间阿拉斯加的小屋据说比起雅库塔特湾的土著的传统居所有了很大进步，但是摄影师写道："人们脸上无聊、呆板和勉强的表情……似乎就是和文明接轨的结果。"

Although this Alaskan hut of 1900 was said to be a great improvement on the more traditional dwellings of the indigenous natives of Yakutat Bay, the photographer noted: ' The dull, stupid or resigned look on their faces… appears to be the result of contact with civilisation.'

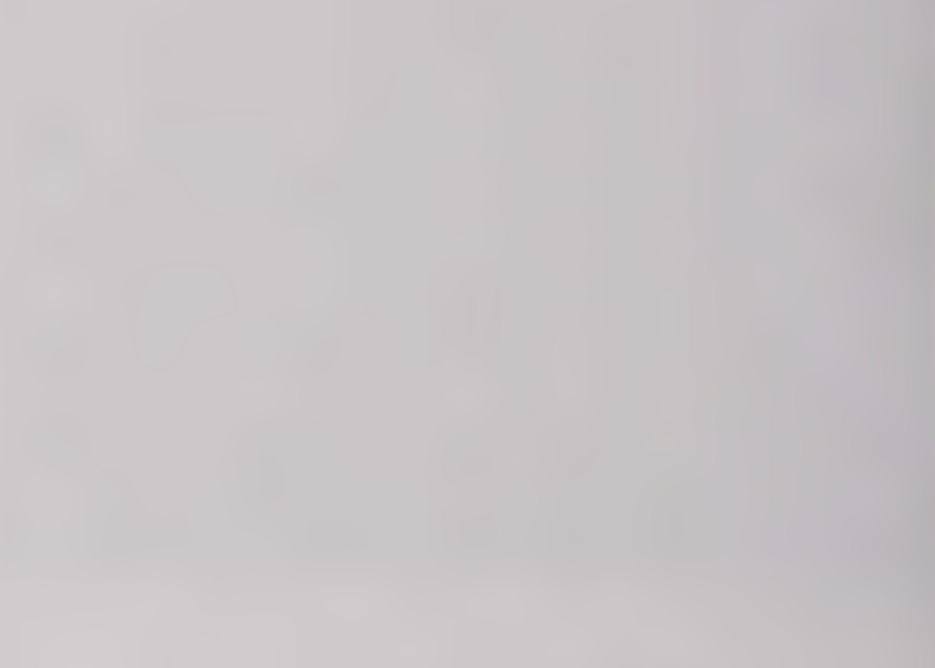
此时，距离祖鲁武士于1879年在伊散德尔瓦纳彻底击败英国军队已有20年，照片上的祖鲁人展示的应该是举行仪式或是舞蹈的道具，而不是交战的武器。

Little more than twenty years had passed since the war in which a British army had been annihilated by Zulu impis at Isandhlwana in 1879. Their teeth drawn, the Zulus shown here are almost certainly carrying ceremonial or dance regalia rather than weapons of war.

摄影师、人类学家和新崛起的社会科学家跟随着西方的军队跋山涉水，他们记录了其他地区的房屋、工具和设施，特别是当地的人，比如摄于1900年的照片中这些年轻的祖鲁女性。

In the wake of the armies of the West trudged the photographers, the anthropologists and the newly emerging social scientists. They recorded houses, tools, implements and—especially—people, such as these young Zulu women of 1900.

4. 移民
Migration



1905年，纽约，一名年轻的移民到达埃利斯岛，她眼中混杂着希望、焦虑和困惑。到此时，每一年有超过10万的宗教、政治或经济难民漂洋过海从欧洲来到美国。

Beset with a mixture of hope, anxiety and bewilderment, a young immigrant arrives at Ellis Island, New York, in 1905. By this time more than 100,000 religious, political and economic refugees were sailing from Europe to the United States every year.

大量移民远渡重洋，从中国到加利福尼亚，从印度到非洲，从欧洲到美国东海岸。他们当中很少是自愿背井离乡，几乎都是走投无路。他们渴求自由或者工作，又或者二者皆求。他们听说新大陆没有固有偏见，只有新的机会和大片未开垦的土地。也有人听说街道铺满黄金，土地肥沃，庄家从播种到丰收只需要几天时间；岩石中蕴藏着宝石和大量宝贵的金属。

他们天真无知但勇气可嘉。他们乘着颠簸的大船不畏风暴漂洋过海而来，冒着在旅途的终点被新大陆拒绝后即刻遣送回家的风险。新大陆已经容纳了贫穷和无家可归的人，无法再对体弱多病和有政治问题的人敞开大门。

但是，还是有成千上万的人远道而来成为新国家的新公民，他们带着旧的文化和技术，某些情况下，令人遗憾地，还带来了一些旧的偏见。

They came by ship—from China to California, from India to Africa, from Europe to the eastern seaboard of the United States. Few of them came of their own free will, for they were driven by desperation. They were desperate for freedom, work or both. They had heard of new lands and new opportunities, of cities where the old prejudices and bigotry did not exist, of virgin land unbroken by the plough. They had also heard of streets paved with gold, of earth so rich and fecund that crops grew from seed to maturity in the space of a few days, of rocks that spewed forth jewels and the ore of precious metals by the barrow-load.

Their courage matched their naivety. They braved storms at sea in vessels scarcely strong enough to withstand the waves of thousands of miles of ocean. They risked the strong possibility of rejection at the end of their journeys and an immediate return to the land whence they came. For the lands that summoned the destitute and the homeless had no welcome for the physically frail or the politically unsound.

But still they came in their hundreds of thousands, becoming the new citizens of new nations, bringing with them old cultures, old skills and, in a few, sad cases, old prejudices.

一名波兰移民登上“格兰特将军”号轮船。这是通往新世界希望之旅的最后一段。

A Polish emigrant boards the SS *General Grant*—the last leg in a journey of hope to the New World.

移民们聚集在白星航运公司的“西方乐土”号邮轮的甲板上，它要从安特卫普驶往纽约。这些乘客有可能几个月前就出发了，坐马车或者步行从欧洲东部长途跋涉来到西部。

Emigrants crowd together on the deck of the White Star Company liner *Westernland*, sailing from Antwerp to New York. Their journey may have begun months earlier, in a horse-drawn cart or on foot, trudging from east to west across Europe.

（左图）移民在埃利斯岛开始开始接受“处理”。（右图）一位犹太老人向外凝视着这片新的乐土。

(Opposite) Immigrants begin the ‘processing’ at Ellis Island. (Right) An elderly Jew gazes out at a new Promised Land.

1905年，埃利斯岛的注册大厅。移民像牛群一样被围起来，等待着叫号。他们的真名经常被行政人员摈弃，因为移民官们无法分辨移民口中的名字和目的地。

The Registry Hall on Ellis Island, 1905. Penned in like cattle, the immigrants waited for their numbers to be called. Their real names were often abandoned by officials unable to distinguish names from destinations as pronounced by the new arrivals.

1905年，一名海关人员在注册大厅往一个德国家庭的外套上贴标签。大部分家庭设法待在一起，因为他们不赶时间，也不惊慌失措——除了害怕被拒绝然后遣送回欧洲。

A customs official attaches labels to the coats of a German immigrant family in the Registry Hall, 1905. Most families managed to keep together, for there was no rush and no panic—only the dreadful fear of rejection and summary return to Europe.

决定命运的时刻。新移民进行体检，查看是否患有疾病，约摄于1900年。如果这项没有通过，就没有进入美国的希望了。

The moment of truth—new immigrants are inspected for signs of disease, c. 1900. Fail this test and there was no hope of entry into the United States.

来自英格兰的犹太家庭在埃利斯岛等待审核，约摄于1900年。海关大楼有两扇大门：一扇通往去纽约的短途旅行的船，另一扇——为被拒签的人准备的——通往回欧洲的长途旅行的船。

Jewish emigrants from England await inspection at Ellis Island, c. 1900. There were two doors leading from the main building. One led to boats for the short crossing to New York City. The other—for the unsuccessful—led to ships for the long journey back to Europe.

雅各布·米瑟尔斯代特带着他的妻子和孩子，乘坐“比勒陀利亚”号轮船从俄国刚刚抵达美国，他们在等待前往北达科他州库尔姆的许可。通常情况下，移民抵达时带着一张写着名字的纸。有时候写的是他们的名字，有时候则是目的地的名字。

Jakob Mithelstadt, his wife and family, newly arrived from Russia on the SS *Pretoria*, await permission to proceed to Kulm, North Dakota. Often, immigrants arrived with a single name scribbled on a piece of paper. Sometimes it was their own, sometimes that of their destination.

一群意大利移民等候在埃利斯岛的海关大厅里。大部分意大利人直奔纽约、芝加哥或者其他大城市。纽约的“小意大利”聚集区的血汗工厂有许多工作等着他们。

A group of Italian immigrants in the waiting hall at Ellis Island. Most Italians headed straight for New York, Chicago or another large city. There was plenty of work in the sweatshops of New York's Little Italy.

1905年，埃利斯岛的意大利移民。他们身后的行李应该并不属于他们。

Italian immigrants at Ellis Island, 1905. It is unlikely that the luggage in the background belongs to them.

1900年，纽约东部贫民窟的手推车市场。这是犹太人聚集区的中心。新来的犹太移民会来此地，寻找充当房产中介、工作中介和婚介所的报社。

The pushcart market in the East Side ghetto of New York, 1900. This was the centre of the Jewish quarter. Newly-arrived Jews headed here for the newspaper offices which served as property and employment agencies and marriage bureaux.

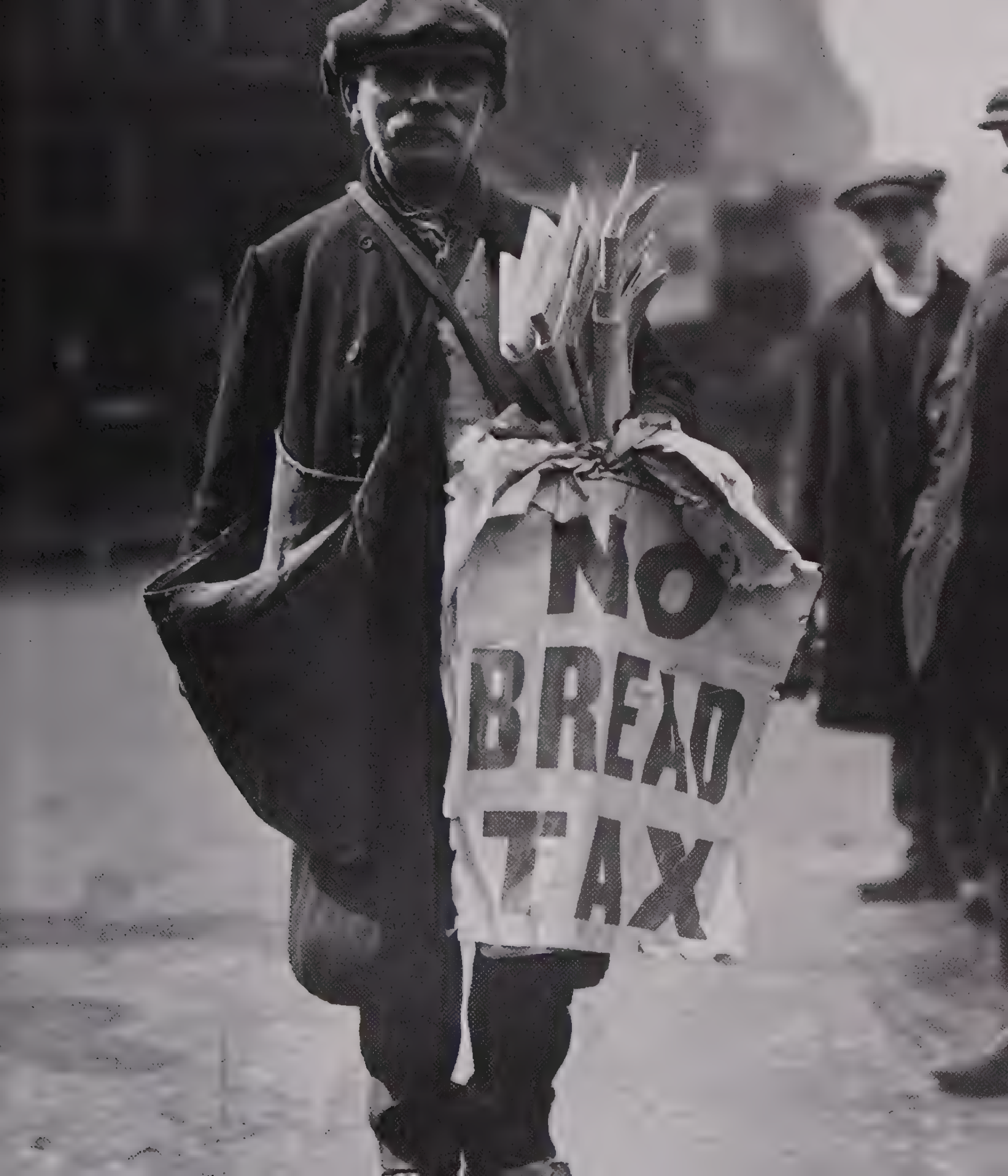
1900年，住在纽约贫民窟的一个移民家庭。千里跋涉之后，这一间屋子就是他们的新家。这是新生活的开始，也希望是迫害的结束。

An immigrant family in a New York slum, 1900. After a journey of several thousand miles, this one-room hovel was their new home. It was also the beginning of a new life, and, it was to be hoped, an end to persecution.

5. 贫富悬殊
Haves and have-nots

富人和穷人对赋税的态度是一样的。自由党政府对遗产征收的高额赋税对富人来说是种掠夺和侮辱。穷人则更关心20世纪第一个十年末期扬言要征收的面包税。

Rich and poor were united in their attitudes to taxation. The rich had been assaulted and insulted by the death duties imposed by the Liberal Government on large estates; the poor were more concerned with the threatened bread tax at the end of the decade.


NO
BREAD
TAX

人们总是轻易美化过去，夸大20世纪第一个十年中富人和穷人的生活现状。穷人居住条件恶劣、食不果腹或者疾病缠身，但是他们生活的各个方面比起五六十年前要好得多。除了新兴工业国家，几乎所有的国家都有法律限制工时，防止过度剥削工人。工厂和矿山都有监督员。有专门的权力机构检查公共供水资源、监督所有人的教育以及控制城镇发展。

不过即便如此，穷人的生活依然极度艰辛。社会福利政策还在萌芽之中。私人慈善机构只能解决一时之需。空想社会改良家无法匹敌剥削的巨大创造力。酒馆老板向工人出售兑水啤酒，杂货商谎报斤数，房东则将他的公寓房塞满贫民，没有什么能阻止这一切。

正因如此，富人的生活奢侈得超乎想象。晋升上流社会的阶梯异常拥挤。

It is temptingly easy to romanticise the past, to exaggerate the quality of life of both rich and poor in the 1900s. Certainly, the poor were often ill-housed, ill-fed or just plain ill, but their lives were in many ways considerably better than they had been 50 or 60 years earlier. In all but the newest industrial nations there was legislation to limit hours of work and the worst excesses of exploitation. There were inspectors of factories and mines. There were bodies empowered to check the purity of the public water supply, to oversee education for all, to exercise some control over town and city development.

For all that, the poor still suffered extreme hardship. Social welfare schemes were in their infancy. Private charities offered patchwork care. It was hard for do-gooders to keep pace with the brash inventiveness of exploitation. There was little to stop the publican watering the workers' beer, the grocer from falsifying his scales, the landlord from overcrowding his slum tenements.

And, for all that, the rich did live in luxury and style beyond imagination. There was precious little room on the ladder that led from one class to another.

常常，一家人带着他们的家当就被赶到了街上。对于伦敦和其他地方付不起房租的人来说，被扫地出门是他们普遍的命运和永远的噩梦。杂工们——码头工人、劳工和生手——是最常被赶出来的。

Families were often thrown out onto the street with their possessions. Eviction, in London and elsewhere, was a common fate and a constant nightmare for those who were unable to pay their rent. Casual workers – dockers, labourers and the unskilled – were the worst hit.

家，经常就只是一间房，一家人在这个房间里生活、工作、死去。周末在火炉旁的大盆里洗澡对很多家庭来说都是负担不起的奢侈。大多数人去公共澡堂或者不洗澡。

Home was often a single room where all the family lived, worked and sometimes died. The luxury of a weekly bath from a basin by the fire was denied many; most went to the public baths or remained dirty.

痛苦吞噬着生命，几乎没有逃避现实的方式。一种方式是注射吗啡（左图）。另一种更加廉价和持久的方式就是睡觉。1900年10月，伦敦，流浪者在圣詹姆斯公园的长椅上睡觉（上图）。

In a life that threatened to be eaten away by misery, there were few means of escape. One (opposite) was a shot of morphine. Another—cheaper and longer lasting—was sleep. (Above) Vagrants doze on a bench in St James's Park, London, October 1900.

几条街之外的生活则无限美好。即使中等收入也可以买下一座大房子，雇佣仆人，在海边度假，还有带围墙的花园。1905年，爱德华七世在位时，一户人家正在花园里消夏。

A few streets away life could be immeasurably better. Even a moderate income was enough for a large house, servants, holidays at the seaside, and a walled garden. This Edwardian family enjoys the garden in the summer of 1905.

1909年，这家人正在喝茶，他们并不是特别富有。桌布皱皱巴巴的，还带着点污渍，孩子们的衣服——虽然是硬领的——并不是非常精致，但是家中的装饰、书架和茶具都表明他们生活相当舒适。

This family, taking tea in 1909, is not particularly wealthy. The tablecloth is limp and slightly stained, and the children — despite their Eton collars — are not smartly dressed. But the ornaments, the bookshelves and the tea service indicate they are comfortable enough.

如果追求真正的享受，那你最好有钱并且是个男人。无论多么富有，女人都得待在家中，男人可以去俱乐部。20世纪初期，男人们在俱乐部里抽烟，品尝白葡萄酒和苏打水。

If you sought real comfort, it was better to be rich and male. However wealthy, a woman's place was in the home, a man's in his club. Hock and seltzer lads of the early 1900s meet to smoke and drink.

在城镇和乡村，有许多为绅士准备的俱乐部，其中最受欢迎的是运动俱乐部。照片上是伦敦附近拉内拉赫高尔夫俱乐部的活动结束后的场景，约摄于1900年。

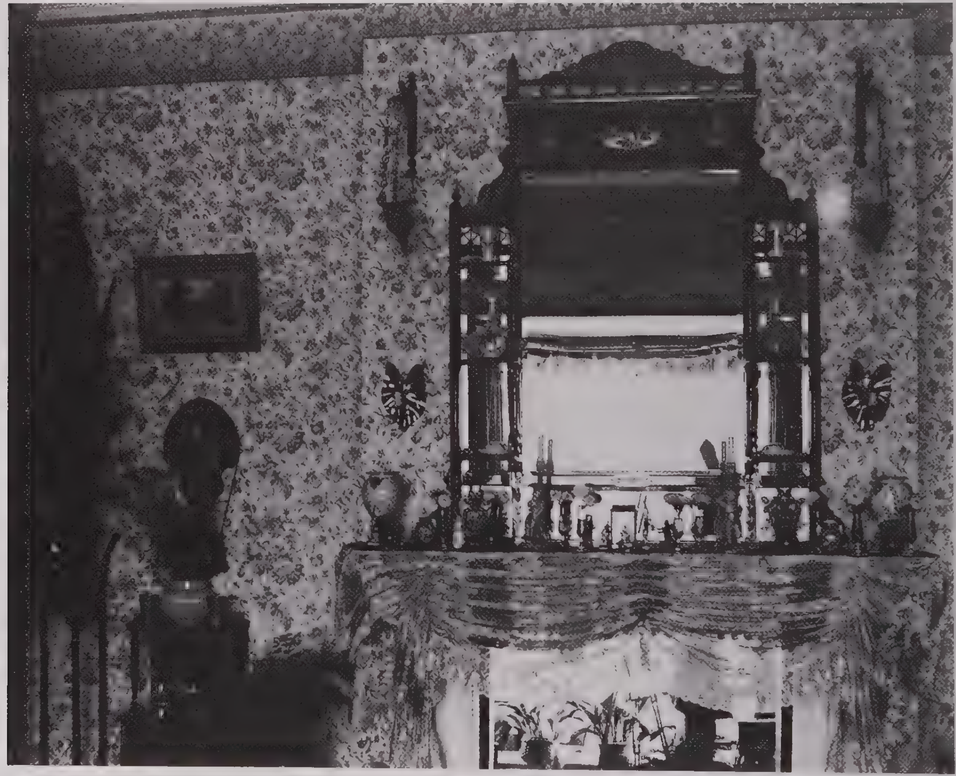
There were plenty of clubs for gentlemen, in town and country. Among the increasingly popular were sporting clubs. This is the 19th Hole at the fashionable Ranelagh Golf Club, near London, c. 1900.

1901年，伦敦贫民窟的一家人。西方世界的慈善家尽可能帮助穷人改善住房条件，但是大部分人仍然住在昏暗、危险、冬冷夏热的贫民窟。

A family in a London slum, 1901. Philanthropists throughout the West were doing what they could to improve housing for the poor, but the vast majority still lived in slums that were dark, dangerous, cold in winter and stifling in summer.

男女老少悠闲出游——1900年夏天，汉普郡奈特利修道院的一次野餐聚会。聚餐的众人肯定是坐着大型马拉游览车去修道院的。

An idyllic outing for all ages and both sexes—a picnic party at Netley Abbey, Hampshire, in the summer of 1900. The picnickers almost certainly traveled to the Abbey by horse-drawn charabanc.



维多利亚时代拥挤幽闭的家居装饰被爱德华七世时期更简洁的风格所取代（上图）。给每件装饰和柜子除尘——以及其他多到数不清的工作——都落在了女仆的身上（右图）。

The claustrophobic clutter of the Victorian parlour gave way to the simpler lines of Edwardian furnishing (above). The responsibility for dusting every ornament and every shelf—as well as a hundred other jobs—fell on the maid (opposite).

纽约失业和无家可归的人除了可以领到免费分发的面包和汤，还可以到包厘街救济所领到免费的咖啡。照片拍摄于1908年2月——当时美国经济正处于繁荣时期。

As well as free handouts of bread and soup, the unemployed and the homeless in New York could visit the Bowery Mission for free cups of coffee. This picture was taken in February 1908—a time when the American economy was booming.

1905年8月29日，世界另一边的“大俄罗斯人”——照片中是下诺夫哥罗德的商人——正在喝茶，周围的环境看起来有一点萧索，但是茶具和茶壶是最令人印象深刻的。

Across the other side of the world, 'Grand Russians'—in this case merchants from Nijni-Novgorod—take tea, 29 August 1905. The surroundings may look a little sparse, but the tea set and the samovar are most impressive.

大腹便便。1903年10月20日，伦敦，理查蒙德·基尔的朋友和同事在皇家咖啡馆为他举办的晚餐会上紧挨着坐在一起。桌子上的餐具表示他们正在进行一次“盛宴”。

Stuffed shirts. Friends and colleagues of Richmond Keele in their serried ranks at a dinner in his honour at the Café Royal, London, 20 October 1903. The amount of cutlery on the tables suggests they are in for a ‘beano’.

肚子空空。当晚，几英里外的布莱克法尔，救世军避难所的长凳上挤满了无家可归之人。最好不要让穷人在街上无所事事，他们会在那里惹麻烦的。

Empty bellies. A couple of miles away, on the same night, the benches of the Salvation Army shelter for the homeless of Blackfriars would have been crowded. The poor were best kept off the streets, where they might have caused mischief.

富人和穷人的交点。在保罗·马丁拍摄的这张照片上，一名擦鞋匠正在为一位伦敦绅士服务，约摄于1900年。擦鞋匠身后的柱基表明这是伦敦某地。

A meeting place for rich and poor. Paul Martin's photograph shows a bootblack polishing the shoes of a London gentleman, c. 1900. The plinth behind the bootblack suggests that the scene is somewhere in the City of London.

与此同时，在遥远的东方，一名更加卑微的擦鞋匠和一位穿着不太光鲜的顾客。那个年代街道上的泥土和尘埃比现在要多，皮鞋比今天更需要经常擦。

And meanwhile, well to the east, a more humble bootblack cleans the shoes of a less smart customer. In an age when there was far more mud and dust on the city streets, shoes needed cleaning more often than they do today.

6. 工作 Work

这是煤炭最后的光辉时代。煤炭给工厂、船只和铁路提供动力，煤气可以用来生火和照明，煤还能带动涡轮机和发电机发电。1909年，在地底深处的法国矿工。

It was the last great age of coal. Coal powered factories, ships and railways, gave up its gas for fires and lighting, and drove the turbines and generators producing electricity. French miners, deep underground, 1909.

这个时代，人们认为保持一定比例的劳动力闲置并不明智。每天黎明，世界各地的人们走进工厂、煤矿和铸造厂，走进办公室、商店和商厦，有的则去农田、森林和牧场。

经济不景气的时候，码头、街角和工厂门口聚集着大大小小的人群，为了工作乞求、祈祷，有时候甚至会大打出手。人们对经济衰退已经不陌生了，但是经济危机还没有表现出之后才有的强度和周期性。不过状况都差不多，很少有政府能以社会福利的形式帮助人们。

一些人生活在工作的地方，成千上万的人是帮佣：男管家、男仆、厨子、园丁、女仆、侍者和马车夫，还有愈来愈多人成为司机。成千上万的人在家工作——伦敦、柏林、巴黎、纽约、马德里、圣彼得堡等无数城市里，他们在血汗工厂昏暗的房间里缝缝补补，围坐在桌子前拼装玩具和廉价珠宝，在小花园里采摘鲜花和蔬菜。

每个人都有工作——但只有极少数人有财富。

It was not an age that believed in the wisdom of keeping a percentage of the workforce idle. At daybreak, across the world, people trudged through the gates of factories, collieries, foundries; through the doors of offices, shops and stores; into fields, forests and pastures.

When times were bad, they were locked out and gathered in groups small and large on the docksides, on street corners or at the factory gates—begging, praying and sometimes battling for work. Economic depression was not unknown, but it had yet to reach the acute and chronic levels that were to come later in the century. It was just as well. Few governments had much to offer by way of social security.

Others lived where they worked. Hundreds of thousands of men and women spent their lives in domestic service, as butlers, valets, cooks, gardeners, maids, footmen, coachmen and—increasingly—chauffeurs. Millions more worked at home—in the sweatshops of London, Berlin, Paris, New York, Madrid, St Petersburg and a thousand more cities; in dimly-lit rooms where they stitched and sewed; around tables where they assembled toys and cheap jewellery; and in their tiny gardens where they cut flowers and picked vegetables.

There was work for all—but fortune for so few.

1900年，伦敦街头，出售猫粮狗粮的小贩和白吃的顾客。公共卫生监督已经达到一定的水平，至少宣布了一些肉类不适合人类食用。

The cats and dogs meat man with some of his non-paying customers in a London street, 1900. The supervision of Public Health had improved to the point where at least some meat was declared unfit for human consumption.

& DOGS
MEAT

1902年，来自汉普郡的水果等待着被送往爱丁堡。20世纪初，蔬果只在当季才有供应。草莓季节只有六七月的短短几周。

Fruit from Hampshire awaits dispatch to Edinburgh, 1902. Fruit and vegetables were only available ‘in season’ at the beginning of the 20th century. The strawberry season was a short one—a few weeks in June and July.

1902年，汉普郡的农场里，摘草莓的一家人正享受片刻的休息时间。他们应该就是本地人。在一年中的其他时候，他们还要挖土豆或者摘西洋菜，但是大部分时间里，他们没有工作可做。

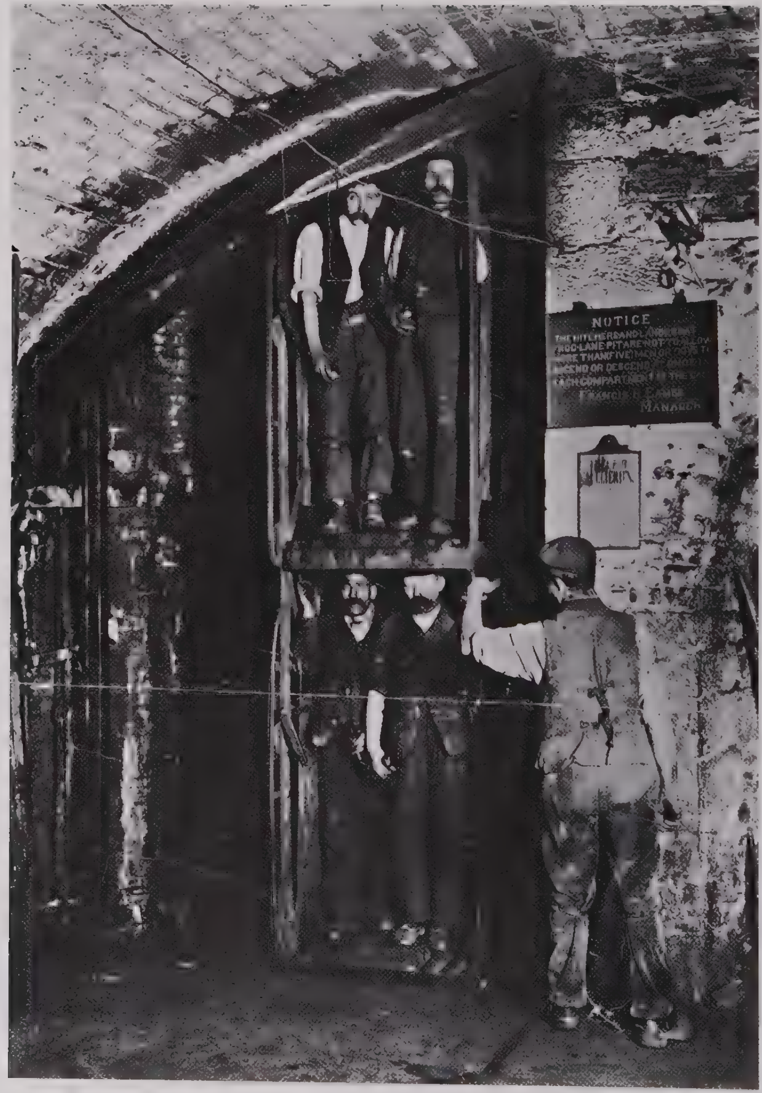
A family of strawberry pickers enjoys a break from work in a Hampshire field, 1902. They were almost certainly local people. At other times of year there would be potatoes to dig, or watercress to pick. Much of the time, there would be no work at all.

在城市的街道上谋生。（左图）尤金·阿杰特拍摄的蛋白照片上，一名磨刀匠在巴黎街头，约摄于1900年。（上图）保罗·马丁拍摄的照片上，孩子们围在一个有猴子的街头风琴手前，约摄于1900年。

Grinding out a living on the city streets. (Opposite) Eugène Atget's albumen portrait of a knife grinder in Paris, c. 1900. (Above) Paul Martin's photograph of children gathered round a street organ, complete with monkeys, c. 1900.

尽管法律禁止儿童挖煤，但是煤矿和矿场随处可见童工。（左图）南威尔士，巴戈伊德的童工正在清理煤块。（上图）1900年，俄国，圣彼得堡的童工正在卸矿车。

Although laws had been passed preventing children from digging coal, there was still plenty for young lads in mines and collieries. (Opposite) Cleaning coal in Bargoed, South Wales. (Above) Unloading coal barges in St Petersburg, Russia, 1900.



1900年，矿工到达矿井底部开始工作。他们必须快速到达：他们的工钱从到达采掘面开始计算。

Miners arrive at the foot of the shaft to begin their shift, 1900. They needed to get there speedily: they would be paid from the time they reached the coalface.

南威尔士，巴戈伊德，大约10小时之后，结束工作的矿工等着回到地面。男孩们通常在轨道沿线给煤车转轨或是照看拉矿车的小马。

Some ten hours later, miners wait to go back to the surface at the end of their shift, Bargoed, South Wales. Young boys often helped shunt the coal wagons along the rails, or worked with the pit ponies.

1902年，汉普郡一家农场的啤酒花等着被运走。在法国、德国、比利时、英国和美国，啤酒是工人的饮品，它能解渴，还能淹没忧伤。

Sacks of hops await collection from a Hampshire farm, 1902. In France, Germany, Belgium, Britain and the United States, beer was the working man's drink. It slaked his thirst and drowned some of his sorrows.

1902年，在收获季节装啤酒花对于乡村工人来说是一件轻松的工作。这是F. J. 莫蒂默拍摄的众多照片中的一张，他在20世纪初期用照片记录了汉普郡的生活。

More casual work for the country labourer—packing hops at harvest time, 1902. This is one of many photographs by F J Mortimer, who recorded Hampshire life in the early 20th century.

加快丰收．1908年，某座农场里，蔬菜被放到玻璃容器中生长。城市或者当地的有钱人总有很多的选择，可以早一点吃到昂贵的蔬菜。其他人还得等几周。

Hastening the harvest. Vegetables are forced under glass domes on a farm, 1908. There were always choice and expensive early crops for the rich in the cities or on local estates. Others had to wait a few weeks longer.

贮藏美酒。数以千瓶的香槟酒在法国兰斯的酒窖里等待合适的时机，这个酒窖从罗马帝国时期就存在，让顾客们欢欣着迷的小气泡就是在这里发酵形成的。

Preserving the vintage. Thousands of bottles of champagne bide their time in the cellars at Reims, France, that have existed since Roman times. Here the tiny bubbles formed that would later delight and intoxicate their consumers.

健壮版的“窈窕淑女”。1900年，摄政大街，伦敦众多的卖花女之一。

A stockier version of Eliza Doolittle. One of London's many flower sellers, Regent Street, 1900.

刚走出校门就已经开始挣钱养家。1900年，伦敦，奇普赛大街，一名小男孩喝果汁汽水消除疲劳。这种饮品大概要花半便士——大约是现在的五分之一便士。

Not long out of school, but already earning a living, a boy refreshes himself with a glass of sherbet water, Cheapside, London, 1900. It would have cost him a ha'penny—roughly a fifth of a modern pence.

1900年，伦敦西区，塞西尔酒店的大厨们在厨房里为忙碌的用餐时间作准备。塞西尔是品味挑剔的富翁名流们下榻的知名酒店。

Chefs prepare for a busy shift in the kitchens of the Hotel Cecil in London's West End, 1900. The Cecil was a famous hotel where the rich and famous, discerning and demanding, stayed.

1900年，生产糖浆和罐头水果工厂的女包装工人。虽然女性可以选择的工作更多样了，大多数人还是在做帮佣。

Women packers in a factory that produced syrups and bottled fruit, 1900. Although a greater variety of jobs was available for women, most were still employed as domestic servants.

早期的纽约市警察局。纽约警署的警察小队长和警官身着制服在外出巡逻前列队接受检验，约摄于1900年。他们的帽子的样式处于英国警察和现代美国警察之间的过渡阶段。

Early NYPD Blues. Members of the New York City Police Department with their sergeant parade in uniform before going out on patrol, c. 1900. Their helmets appear to be in a transitional stage between those of the British and the modern American policeman.

1909年，一支消防队在英格兰某处给一幢建筑灭火。在使用开放壁炉、气候干旱和可燃物随处可见的时代，火灾司空见惯。

A team of firemen, somewhere in England, direct their hose at a fire inside a building, 1909. Fire was an everyday hazard in the days of open hearths, draughts and a wealth of combustible material.

美国某处，几匹马为一辆蒸汽带动的消防车提供动力。这绝对是比火灾本身还要吓人的一幕。

A team of horses, somewhere in the United States, provide the motive power for a steam-driven fire appliance. It must have been a fearsome sight—more frightening than the fire itself.

1900年，俄国罪犯在修建西伯利亚铁路东段。铁路1902年竣工，正式运行之前，又花了三年时间检验、维护和调配。

Russian convicts at work on the eastern section of the Trans-Siberian railway, 1900. It was completed in 1902, though it took another three years of inspection, protection and organization before it opened.

兰开夏郡纺纱厂的女工在绕纱间的织布机上工作、工作时间长且十分辛苦，但在经济比较景气的时候，她们挣的钱能够提高整个家庭的生活水平。

Women operatives at their looms in the winding room of a Lancashire cotton mill. The hours were long, the work was hard, but in good times the money they earned raised the entire family's standard of living.

1900年，美国南部摘棉花的黑人。虽然奴隶制已经废除，但是他们的工钱只够勉强吃饱而已。

Black cotton pickers in the American South, 1900. Though slavery had been abolished, the pay barely kept body and soul together.

新世纪刚开始，贝尔法斯特，一家工厂的工人正给亚麻布上浆。生产亚麻布是北爱尔兰的支柱产业。

Workers folding and starching linen in a Belfast factory at the turn of the century. The production of linen was a staple industry of Northern Ireland.

1900年，大西洋另一端的几个裁缝——也许是移民来的一家人——在纽约的出租房里做生意。雇佣工人的工作时间最漫长。

On the other side of the Atlantic a group of tailors—probably from the same immigrant family—ply their trade in a New York tenement, 1900. Few worked longer hours than these contract workers.

1900年，英国南部海岸地区，朴茨茅斯港的码头工人从一艘船上卸下一只只大桶。20世纪初，英国的码头工人是工作最辛苦但报酬最低的劳动力人群。

Dockers unload barrels from a ship in Portsmouth harbour, on the English south coast, 1900. British dockers were among the most militant in the early 20th century, and among the most poorly paid.

1900年，美国，华盛顿州，造纸的木材已准备好。这是该州最值钱的商品。

Lumber is prepared for use in paper making, Washington State, USA, 1900. It was the state's most valuable commodity.

1909年，罗马尼亚石油厂钻井塔内部。石油比黄金更珍贵，更受欢迎，更有用。1900年代，石油已经开始取代煤的地位。

The interior of a box tower at a petrol works in Prededussport, Romania, 1909. More valuable, more sought-after and of greater use than gold, oil was already beginning to replace coal in the 1900s.

1908年4月，德州萨拉托加的一处油田。当时世界最大的产油国是美国，美国石油工业的心脏在德州。

An oilfield at Saratoga, Texas, April 1908. The biggest oil producer in the world was the United States, and the heart of the American oil industry was in Texas.

（上图）美国西部的狂野日子已经过去，但在1908年的德州斗牛士农场，仍有很多工作需要牧场工人来做，照片由欧文·E.史密斯拍摄。（右图）1900年，英格兰，威斯特摩兰郡，流动作业的剪羊毛工人。

(Above) The wild days of the American West were over, but there was still plenty of work for ranch hands at the Matador Ranch, Texas, 1908, photographed by Erwin E Smith. (Opposite) Itinerant sheep shearers, Westmoreland, England, 1900.

1900年，英格兰海岸某处，虽然这是一个鲜有行为出格的时代，但洗澡房仍然需要雇请专人看护。而新的道德问题也出现了。

In an age that was only just beginning to flirt with impropriety, there was still employment for this bathing-machine attendant, somewhere on the coast of England, 1900. But a new morality threatened.

1909年新年。一项新的法案通过：英国50万老年人——包括照片中这两位——成为第一批领取退休金的人，政府将每周发放养老补贴。

New Year's Day 1909, and a new Act comes into force: some 500,000 elderly in Britain—including these two—become pensioners for the first time, eligible for weekly payments from the Government.

7. 休闲时光
Leisure

这是最简单、最快乐、最纯真的娱乐。在海边可以骑驴、吃冰激凌、沙滩漫步、玩老虎机和在水里嬉戏。1902年，两名女子享受沙滩上的快乐时光。

It was the simplest, happiest and most innocent of pleasures. A day at the seaside meant donkey rides and ice-creams, walks along the esplanade, fun at the slot machines, and paddling in the sea. Two women enjoy the delights of the beach, 1902.

20世纪初期，工人的工资有了提高，现代旅游先锋托马斯·库克和他的“一日游”在内燃机迅速发展的推动下极大地拓展了范围。没有什么地方能躲得过游客、出游者和远足者的车轮，一家人、情侣、历史协会、主日学校、戴着平顶硬草帽的时髦少年和戴着华丽帽子的少女成群结队去乡村、旷野、森林和海边。

对爱德华七世时代的人来说，休闲是积极的体验。公共澡堂、公共图书馆、大多数俱乐部以及其他几乎所有的机构周日都不开放，很多人因此都选择户外活动。

海边是大家最喜欢的地方。布莱顿、亚特兰大、科尼岛、勒图凯、多维尔、圣塞巴斯蒂安、尼斯和蒙特卡洛（能够负担得起就可以去）变得繁荣起来，规模也在扩大，相应地也为游客提供了越来越多的享受。这些地方有海滨游乐场、白衣小丑、水族馆、游戏机、铜管乐队、游泳更衣车、活泼的嬉闹，还有绵延几英里的金色沙滩。至少有那么一会儿，工作台、织布机、煤矿和课桌似乎变成了上辈子的事情。

Wages were rising early in the 20th century, and the pioneer work of Thomas Cook and his 'day excursions' a generation earlier was greatly extended by the rapid development of the internal combustion engine. Nowhere was safe from the whirring wheels of the tripper, the tourist, the excursionist. Families and courting couples, historical societies and Sunday schools, young 'blades' in boaters and young 'gels' in fancy hats, all flocked to the countryside, the moors, the woods and, above all, the seaside.

Leisure was an active experience for the Edwardians and their contemporaries. The public baths, the public libraries, many of the pubs and almost all other institutions were closed on Sundays. There remained the great outdoors, and that is where many went.

But the seaside was always the favourite destination. Brighton, Atlantic City, Coney Island, Le Touquet, Deauville, San Sebastian, Nice and Monte-Carlo (for those who could afford it) grew in size and wealth and in the number of joys that they had to offer. There were piers and Pierrots, aquariums and amusement arcades, brass bands and bathing machines, saucy delights and mile after mile of golden sand. For a while at least, the desk, the loom, the coalface and the school desk seemed a lifetime away.

海边休闲活动老少皆宜，不分贵贱。罗斯柴尔德家族成员正在避风，约摄于1909年

The pleasures of the seaside were shared by all, young and old, sophisticated and naïve, the mighty and the humble. Here members of the Rothschild family shelter from the winds of fortune, c. 1909.

游泳的人仍使用这种巨型游泳更衣车换上泳衣准备“沾沾海水”。这些车由马拉着进出，为害羞的人提供方便。英国一处旅游胜地，约摄于1909年。

Bathers still used these monstrous bathing machines to change into their costume for a ‘dip in the briny’. And horses still pulled them in and out of the sea for the convenience of the modest. An English resort, c. 1909.

最大的乐趣就是建造一座最大的沙堡挑战海浪。阿尔弗雷德·亨德·罗宾逊拍摄的沙滩全景展现了这项娱乐的精髓。约摄于1909年，诺森伯兰郡，班堡。

The greatest fun of all was to challenge the incoming tide with the biggest sandcastle anyone had ever made. Alfred Hind Robinson's lovely panorama of the beach at Bamburgh, Northumberland, c. 1909, encapsulates the essence of the pleasure.

上百人来到滨海大道散步，他们穿着最精致的衣服，打着遮阳伞——那时还不流行晒黑。1900年，朴茨茅斯南海海滨。

They came in their hundreds, to stroll along the promenade in their smartest clothes, with their parasols cocked against the sun—for a tan was most unfashionable. The seafront at Southsea, Portsmouth, in 1900.

冬季，再没有比围着会客厅的钢琴唱歌更好的娱乐活动了。歌曲多种多样——民谣、流行歌曲、歌剧中的咏叹调。最流行的歌曲是《我想待在海边》。1908年，一家人围拢在钢琴周围。

In winter there was no better delight than a sing-song around the piano in the parlour. The repertoire was varied—ballads, novelty songs, arias from light opera. One of the most popular of all was *I Do Like To Be Beside The Seaside*. A family gathering around the piano, 1908.

并不一定要是好天气　无论是凉爽天气还是艳阳高照，呼吸新鲜空气总是有益身心。1900年的一个大冷天，维多利亚时代晚期，女士们凝视着壮观的伊斯特本海滨游乐场。

Good weather was not essential. A lungful of ozone was as beneficial on a bracing day as on a fine one. Late Victorian ladies gaze at the splendours of Eastbourne pier on a cold day in 1900.

与其观望，不如漫游一圈。你可以称体重、占卜、赢奖品、买一根棒棒糖、遇见梦想中的男孩或女孩。1900年，南海克莱伦斯海滨游乐场的度假人群。

Better than gazing at the pier was to saunter along it. You could weigh yourself, have your fortune told, win a prize, buy a stick of rock, meet the boy or girl of your dreams. Holidaymakers on the Clarence Pier, Southsea, 1900.

那时候还没有动物权利的概念束缚游客逛动物园的方式。（上图）1900年，伦敦，年轻人在摄政公园享受骑大象的乐趣。（右图）一只猎豹正在研究一名人类。

The notion of animal rights had not yet cramped the style of visitors to the zoo. (Above) Young people enjoy an elephant ride in Regent's Park, London, 1900. (Opposite) A leopard studies an example of the species *Homo sapiens*.

圣诞节前的购物狂潮百年来都未曾改变。这家伦敦商铺门前贴着告示，请求顾客提前购物。当时没人理会（约摄于1900年），现在也没有。

When it comes to Christmas shopping, little has changed in a hundred years. The notice on the front of this London store begs customers to shop early. They did not then (c. 1909). They do not now.

1905年的圣诞节，很多人聚集在伦敦牛津街一家商店的橱窗外。有足够的钱可以尽情购买礼物，精心包装，然后坐着计程车把礼物带回家，这真是一段快乐的时光。

Crowds gather around the windows of a store in London's Oxford Street, Christmas 1905. It was a good time to be rich enough to buy presents, wait while they were perfectly wrapped, then take them home in a taxi.

对很多人来说，户外活动十分有吸引力。周日（唯一不用上班的一天）你可以结伴骑车去乡村或者雇一辆大型游览巴士，然后就可以尽情享受野餐的乐趣了。

For many, the great outdoors beckoned. On Sunday (the only day free from work) you could cycle in a group to the countryside, or hire a charabanc to take you. And then, there were all the joys of a picnic.

1905年6月，南海沙滩，一位女摄影师正在工作。对伦敦人来说，最流行的两处海边度假地是布莱顿和南海。布莱顿更大，更原生态；南海则有世界上最长的海滨游乐场。

A woman photographer at work on Southend beach, June 1905. For Londoners, the two most popular seaside destinations were Brighton and Southend. Brighton was bigger and brasher, but Southend had the world's longest pier.

对于更喜欢冒险的人来说，还有既快乐又危险的登山活动，那时的衣服完全不是为进入夏莫尼险峻的冰川沟壑而设计的，不过摔倒时也许可以不那么疼。

For the more adventurous, there were the joys and perils of mountaineering. Clothes were hardly designed for the rigours of the descent into a crevasse on the Mer de Glace, but they may well have softened the landing in the event of a fall.

攀岩只适合真正的运动员——和那些从不想象绳索会在石头边缘磨断的人。

Rock climbing was for the truly athletic—and for those who could never imagine a rope fraying on a rock edge.

1905年12月，萨福克郡，哈德利镇的救世军农场的成员正在举行背人赛跑。当时，救世军已经建立25年，他们已经帮助贫困人口做了很多事。

Members of the Salvation Army farm colony at Hadleigh, Suffolk, prepare for the start of a piggy-back race, December 1905. The 'Sally Army' was by then just over 25 years old and had already done much to relieve poverty.

早期的健康和美丽　1905年，一群妇女在练习健美操，这座花园很可能是某所职业学校的后院。1900年代，瑞士的健美操十分受欢迎。

Early days of health and beauty. A group of women perform gymnastic exercises in the yard of what may well be a training college, 1905. Swedish drill was extremely popular in the 1900s.

欧洲连续几年的寒冬让滑冰的人迅速多了起来。1908年1月，兰开夏郡斯伯丁，考比特威尔士的一个冰冻的湖面上，年轻的男子在滑冰。

A series of hard winters in Europe led to a considerable increase in the popularity of skating. Young men take to the ice on a frozen lake at Courbit Walsh, Spalding, Lincolnshire, in January 1908.

缓慢下滑……1904年，英格兰峰区的巴克斯顿，一名年轻的女孩加入了冬季的即兴体育运动中　她的帽夹似乎经受住了考验。

Gentle decline… A young woman takes part in an impromptu programme of winter sports at Buxton in the English Peak District, 1904. Her hatpin seems to be withstanding the test.

飞速下降……1908年，瑞士，圣摩里兹，一名英国女士从克里斯塔滑雪道急速冲刺而下，周围的观众都起立观望。女士们想要的可不仅是选举权而已。

Fast descent… Spectators rise to their feet as an Englishwoman hurtles past on the Cresta Run at St Moritz, Switzerland, 1908. Many women wanted considerably more than the vote.

1909年5月，伦敦，赫灵汉姆俱乐部的场地上，热气球正准备起飞。

Hot air balloons prepare for take-off from the grounds of the fashionable Hurlingham Club, London, in May 1909.

在所有真正的英国人都相信大不列颠依然统治着大海的年代，伦敦社交季的高潮是每年在怀特岛海岸举行的考兹赛舟会。几年后大不列颠要接受巨大的考验。

In an age when all true Englishmen believed that Britannia still ruled the waves, the height of the London Season was the Cowes Regatta, held annually off the coast of the Isle of Wight. Britannia was to be severely tested a few years later.

8. 娱乐
Entertainment

麦锡森·朗在1909年的电影《巴士底狱之囚》中饰演菲利普·马奇奥里。“电影院”从一出现就独领风骚，众多观众蜂拥挤进各种由剧院、礼堂、临时帐篷改装的或专门建造的电影院。

Mathieson Lang as Philippe Marchiali in the 1909 production *The Prisoner of the Bastille*. From its very beginnings, the ‘picture palace’ swept all before it. Huge audiences flocked to every converted theatre, hall, pavilion or purpose-built cinema.

到1900年代中期，欧美几乎所有的大小城镇都有电影放映机、活动电影放映院和电影院。他们的成功甚至超越了乔治·梅里爱的想象——而他的梦想已经非常狂野了。从那时候起，音乐剧院和杂耍表演剧院开始逐渐衰落，虽然它们仍然能够享受很多年的人气和狂欢。

留声机这种新发明开始把世界顶级歌唱家和喜剧表演家的歌声和艺术送到中产阶级家庭的会客室里。与电影不同的是，它对现场表演不构成威胁。跟以往相比，更多的人走进酒店和会场的舞厅、教区的大礼堂和乡村俱乐部。他们勇敢地跳着探戈和华尔兹，然后气喘吁吁地倒在沙发上喝一杯茶或者提神的甘露酒。

演员们不再只为本地观众表演。他们的名声快速传播，其他城市、州省、国家甚至其他大洲的观众都邀请他们去表演。国际明星的时代已经到来。

By the mid-1900s ‘biographs’, ‘kinemas’ and ‘picture palaces’ had opened in most towns of any size in Europe and the United States. They were popular and successful beyond the wildest dreams of Georges Méliès—whose dreams tended to be on the wild side. From this time the days of the music-hall and the vaudeville theatre were numbered, though both had many more years of popularity and hilarity ahead of them.

A new invention called the gramophone was beginning to bring the voices and the artistry of the world’s top singers and comedians into the parlours of the middle classes. Unlike the cinema, it posed no threat to live performances. More people stepped out onto the dance floors of hotels and assembly rooms, parochial halls and country clubs than ever before. Daringly they danced the tango and the waltz, slipping breathlessly back into their seats for a cup of tea or a refreshing cordial.

As for the entertainers, they no longer performed for predominantly local audiences. Their fame traveled swiftly before them, and they were booked to appear in other cities, states, countries and even other continents. The age of the international star was under way.

死之舞。1907年，玛嘉蕾莎·吉尔特鲁伊达·泽利，更为人熟知的名字是玛塔·哈丽，表演她的名舞《七面纱》。

Dance of death. Margaretha Geertruida Zelle, better known as Mata Hari, performs her notorious 'Dance of the Seven Veils', 1907.

她因为间谍罪在一战期间被行刑队枪决，她的美丽风情有可能帮了倒忙。

Her coquetry may well have contributed to her conviction as a spy and her execution by firing squad during the First World War.

早期的电影暴力——法式风格。乔治·梅丽爱于1906年拍摄的电影《犯罪故事》中行刑的一幕。这一场景由于太过暴力而被警察禁止。

Early cinematic violence—French-style. The execution scene from a George Méliès film, *L'histoire d'un crime*, made in 1906. So violent was the scene considered that it was suppressed by the police.

早期电影暴力——美式风格。埃德温·S.鲍特于1903年拍摄的电影《火车大劫案》中的谋杀场景。虽然场景和表演较为粗糙，电影的动作场面和叙述节奏却让它大获成功。

Early cinematic violence—American-style. The murder scene from Edwin S Potter's *The Great Train Robbery*, 1903. Despite crude sets and acting, its action and narrative pace made it a huge success.

（左图）1900年，艾瑞奇·怀兹，这个犹太教教士的儿子就是后来的哈利·胡迪尼。他是那个时代最伟大的魔术师和逃脱大师。（上图）1900年，斯格诺尔·马蒂诺用他的能力让麦尔·尼特在舞台上浮起来。

(Opposite) Ehrich Weiss, the rabbi's son who became Harry Houdini, 1900. Houdini was the greatest magician and escapologist of his age. (Above) Signor Martino uses his powers to levitate Mlle Nita on stage, 1900.

1900年，一支早期的爵士乐队、他们和新奥尔良街道上引领葬礼吊唁人群的乐队穿着相似　但是，萨克斯五重奏却是一件新奇的事。

An early jazz band, 1900. The costumes are similar to those worn by bands that led mourners through the streets of New Orleans during a funeral. A saxophone quintet, however, was something of a novelty.

1903年12月13日，摄于巴黎，经典的“步态舞”。一些黑人表演者已经开始更喜欢欧洲观众了。

The classic 'cakewalk', photographed in Paris on 13 December 1903. Some black performers already preferred European audiences.

（左图）1900年，伦敦南部，朗伯斯音乐厅最后的演出。（右图）德鲁里巷剧院，丹·莱诺在《杰克与豆茎》中饰演贵妇。

(Opposite) The last performance at the Lambeth music-hall, south London, 1900. (Right) Dan Leno as the Dame in *Jack and the Beanstalk* at the Drury Lane Theatre.

1900年，巴黎，马戏团音乐厅，一幅大胆拙劣的拼凑起来的关于邪恶与纯洁的静态画。演出获得了巨大成功。

A risqué and ill-contrived tableau of devils and innocents at Le Cirque music-hall, Paris, 1900. It was an immense success.

1909年，女神游乐厅的性感与华丽。演出服非常重，穿着它跳舞会非常危险。

Sex and splendour at the Folies-Bergère, 1909. The costume was heavy, and to dance in it would have courted disaster.

复活节惊喜。1905年，音乐喜剧明星菲丽丝·达尔、齐娜·达尔姐妹和一枚大鸡蛋合影。

Easter surprise. Actresses, musical comedy stars and sisters Phyllis and Zena Dare pose with a giant egg, 1905.

东方的娱乐。查理斯·布鲁克菲尔德和西德尼·琼斯在滑稽剧《看看》中的一幕。《日本天皇》和《朱清周》成功之后，东方背景的舞台音乐剧十分流行。

Eastern delight. A scene from the comic opera *See-See* by Charles Brookfield and Sidney Jones. Following the success of *The Mikado* and *Chu Chin Chow*, the Orient was much in vogue as a setting for stage musicals.

法式厚脸皮……年轻的莫里斯·切瓦力亚出现在一张促销明信片上，宣传他在方丹赌场的演出，约摄于1909年。

French cheek… A young Maurice Chevalier on a promotional postcard advertising his appearance at the Casino Fontaine, c. 1909.

法式时尚……歌手、舞者和演员珍妮·玛利亚·布尔乔亚，喜爱她的观众称她为米斯丹格苔，约摄于1900年。

French chic…
The singer, dancer and actress Jeanne Marie Bourgeois, known to her adoring audiences as Mistinguett, c. 1900.

狂野西部的英雄。（左图）“水牛比尔”（威廉姆·弗雷德里克·科迪），约摄于1900年。（右图）安妮·欧克丽（菲比·安娜·奥克利·摩西）。

Heroes of the Wild West. (Opposite) ‘Buffalo Bill’ (William Frederick Cody), c. 1900. (Right) Annie Oakley (Phoebe Anne Oakley Moses).

（上图）费尼尔斯·T. 巴纳姆畸形秀的明星，约摄于1905年　左起：拉鲁（两个身体）、小赫尔曼（巨大的胸腔）、J. K. 科菲（活人骷髅）、詹姆斯·莫里斯（橡皮脸）、乔乔（狗脸）。（左图）乔乔的脸部特写

(Above) The stars of Phineas T Barnum's freak show, c. 1905. From left: Laloo (two bodies), Young Herman (vast chest), J K Coffey (human skeleton), James Morris (rubber face) and Jo Jo (dog face). (Opposite) A close-up of Jo Jo.

乔治·梅里爱的天才之处在于结合了舞台魔术的流行元素和电影科技带来的新可能。（上图和右图）梅里爱的伟大变形记。

The genius of Georges Méliès was that he combined popular elements of stage magic with the technological opportunities created by the moving picture. (Above and opposite) Méliès' great metamorphosis.

将睡着的女人变成蝴蝶是个简单的戏法——让蝴蝶飞上天可能有点困难——但是观众喜欢这种表演，梅里爱赚了大钱。

It was a simple enough trick to turn a sleeping woman into a butterfly—though getting the butterfly into the air may have been a little tricky—but audiences loved it, and Méliès made a fortune.

9. 艺术
The Arts

1909年，俄罗斯皇家芭蕾舞团的天才舞者阿道夫·博姆在《伊戈尔王子》中饰演伊戈尔王子。这次博姆陪伴安娜·巴甫洛娃进行她的第一次巡演。

The brilliant dancer Adolphe Bolm of the Russian Imperial Ballet Company in the title role of the ballet *Prince Igor*, 1909. At this time Bolm was accompanying Anna Pavlova on her first tours.

就艺术成就来说，1900年代也许称得上是最激动人心的十年。大批富有想象力的天才创造了戏剧、小说、交响乐、配乐、诗歌、雕塑和新思想，改变了人们对身处其中的这个世界的看法。这个时代属于萧伯纳和斯特林堡、布拉克和毕加索、新艺术和奥古斯特·罗丹、勋伯格和马勒、拉威尔和德·法雅、埃尔加和拉赫玛尼诺夫、E.M.福斯特和H. G. 威尔斯、最后时期的左拉和崭露头角的托马斯·曼。

这个时代在弗洛伊德的《梦的解析》、普契尼的《托斯卡》以及《蝴蝶夫人》的首场演出中开始，在吉加列夫俄罗斯芭蕾舞团征服巴黎夏特勒舞台的舞步中结束。1901年，少年毕加索在蒙马特开设自己的工作室，创作了《蓝色房间》。在斯坦尼斯拉夫斯基的带领下，莫斯科艺术剧院首次上演了契柯夫的《三姐妹》。此后每一年，该剧院都会上演名家巨作，吸引了许多观众。

还有表演家、翻译家……卡鲁索、巴甫洛娃、尼金斯基、帕德雷夫斯基、科尔托、伊萨伊、年轻的嘉丽−库契、成熟的内莉·梅尔巴……大西洋彼岸，乔·奥利弗国王乐团也吹起热身的短号……

Artistically, the 1900s may lay claim to being the most exciting decade the world has ever known. An astonishing array of creative genius poured forth plays and novels, symphonies and scores, poems, sculptures and ideas that transformed the way people viewed the world they lived in. It was the age of Shaw and Strindberg, Braque and Picasso, art nouveau and Auguste Rodin, Schönberg and Mahler, Ravel and de Falla, Elgar and Rachmaninov, E M Forster and H G Wells, the last works of Zola and the first works of Thomas Mann.

The decade began with Freud's *The Interpretation of Dreams* and the first performances of Puccini's *Tosca* and *Madame Butterfly*. It ended with the dancers of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes blazing their way across the stage of the Châtelet in Paris. In 1901 the teenage Picasso set up his studio in Montmartre and painted *The Blue Room*, and the Moscow Art Theatre under Stanislavsky gave the first performance of Chekhov's *Three Sisters*. Every year had its clutch of masterworks, and the audiences flocked to see them.

And then there were the performers, the interpreters… Caruso, Pavlova, Nijinsky, Paderewski, Cortot, Ysaÿe, the young Galli-Curci and the more mature Nellie Melba… Across the Atlantic, Joe 'King' Oliver was beginning to warm up his cornet.

1900年9月，纽约大都会歌剧院的芭蕾群舞演员在百老汇排练间隙休息。

The *corps de ballet* of the New York Metropolitan Opera house take a break in their Broadway rehearsal rooms, September 1900.

1909年，塔玛拉·卡莎维娜在米歇尔·福金的芭蕾舞剧《阿尔米德》中的舞台形象。这一年她加入了佳吉列夫的俄罗斯芭蕾舞剧团。

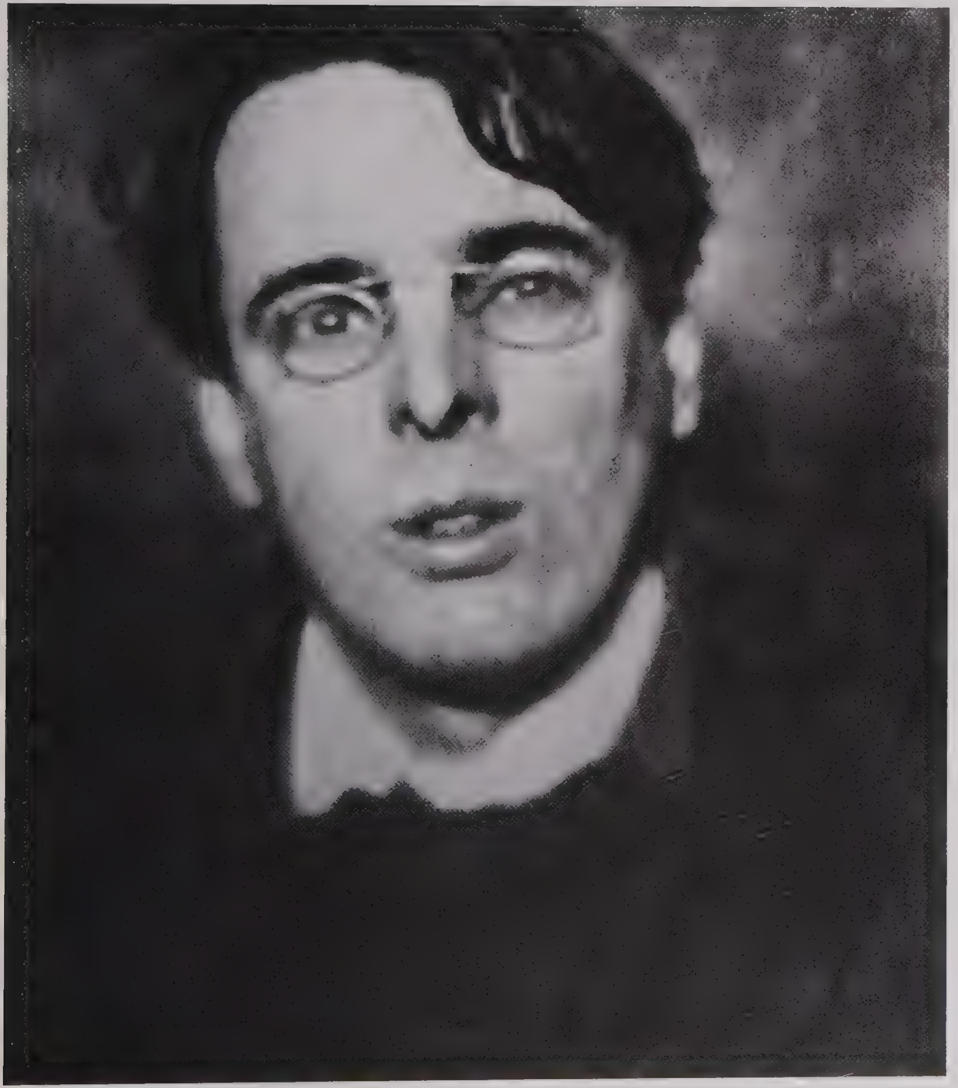
Tamara Karsavina in costume for Michel Fokine's ballet *Le Pavillon d'Armide*, 1909. This was the year she joined Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

安娜·巴甫洛娃和米哈伊尔·莫尔德金，约摄于1900年。莫尔德金刚刚成为波修瓦芭蕾舞团的首位独舞演员。巴甫洛娃还不到16岁。

Anna Pavlova and Mikhail Mordkin, c. 1900. Mordkin had just become first soloist with the Bolshoi Company. Pavlova was barely 16 years old.

（上图）处于写作生涯后期的美国作家马克·吐温正在打桌球，约摄于1900年。（右图）爱尔兰诗人W.B.叶芝正处于他诗歌创作的巅峰时期。摄于1908年1月。

(Above) Towards the end of his career, the American writer Mark Twain relaxes over a game of billiards, c. 1900. (Opposite) The Irish poet W B Yeats, at the height of his poetic powers, January 1908.



意大利男高音恩里科·卡鲁索，他分别于1902年和1903年首次访问伦敦和纽约，该照片拍摄于出访之前。

The Italian tenor Enrico Caruso, photographed just before his first visits to London and New York in 1902 and 1903 respectively.

澳大利亚女高音内莉·梅尔巴在歌剧《浮士德》中饰演玛格丽特，约摄于1900年。当时以她的名字命名的布丁、沙司和吐司还未出现。

The Australian soprano Nellie Melba in the role of Marguerite in *Faust*, c. 1900. She had yet to inspire the pudding, sauce or toast named after her.

列夫·尼古拉耶维奇·托尔斯泰伯爵和他的妻子索尼娅，约摄于1905年。他晚年放弃了财富、宗教和自己的作品，像农民一样生活。

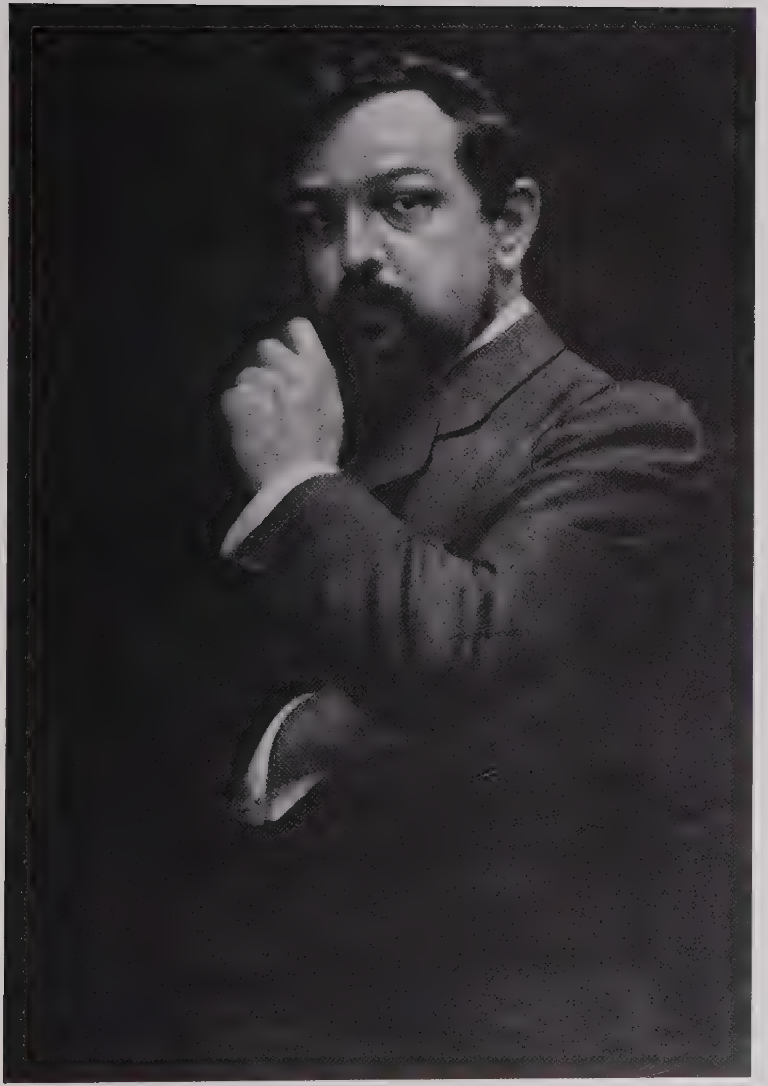
Count Leo Nikolayevich Tolstoy and his wife Sonya, c. 1905. He lived his last years as a peasant, having denounced wealth and religion as well as his own works.

1902年，小说家、剧作家马克西姆·高尔基（中间，白胡子）和《小市民》的演员。这一年他创作了自己最伟大的剧作《底层》。他和革命运动的联系越来越紧密。

The novelist and playwright Maxim Gorky (centre, white beard) with the cast of *Smug Citizens*, 1902. It was the year he wrote his greatest play, *The Lower Depths*. He was increasingly involved in the revolutionary movement.

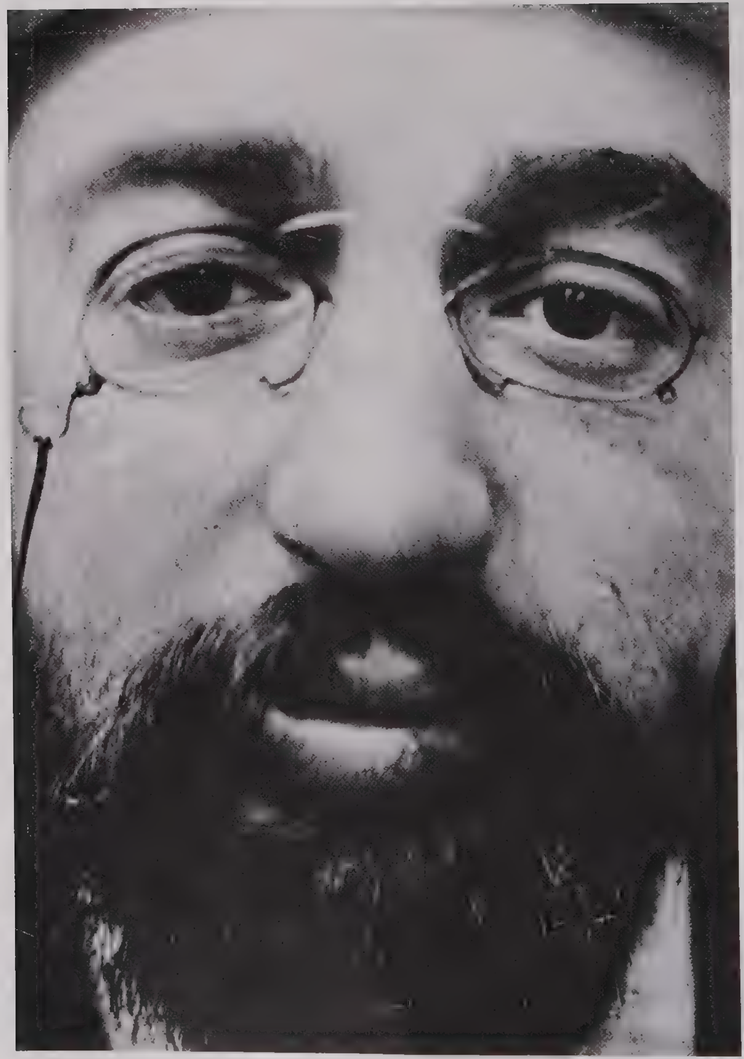
奥地利作曲家古斯塔夫·马勒，约摄于1907年。这一年他辞去了维也纳国家剧院指挥一职。

A study of the Austrian composer Gustav Mahler, c. 1907, the year he resigned as conductor of the Vienna State Opera.



法国作曲家克洛德·德彪西，约摄于1909年。当时，他全身心地投入到室内乐和钢琴曲的创作中去。

The French composer Claude Debussy, c. 1909. By this time, he was devoting his talents almost entirely to chamber and piano music.



1900年，法国画家亨利·德·图卢兹–洛特雷克。他的酗酒导致了一次彻底的精神崩溃。他此时只剩一年好活。

The French painter Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec in 1900. His alcoholism had induced a complete breakdown, and he had only a year to live.

皮埃尔–奥古斯特·雷诺阿虽然还有很多年可活，但是他的手却因为关节炎受损。1905年，卡涅，他和朋友在克雷特庄园。

There was, however, still plenty of life left in Pierre-Auguste Renoir, though his hands were becoming crippled with arthritis. He is seen here with friends at this house in Les Collettes, Cagnes, in 1905.

埃德沃德·迈布里奇镜头里的美国舞蹈家艾莎道拉·邓肯，这三张意义非凡的照片约摄于1900年。邓肯颠覆了舞蹈，就如同迈布里奇颠覆了动作摄影

Three of Eadweard Muybridge's magnificent pictures of the American dancer Isadora Duncan, c. 1900. Just as Muybridge revolutionised action photography, so Duncan revolutionised dance.

永远也长不大的男孩和他的创造者。彼得·潘是J.M.巴里最著名的戏剧。（左图）斯蒂芬妮·斯蒂文斯在1906年饰演彼得·潘。（右图）巴里和A.N.埃默里小姐。

The boy who never grew up—and his creator. (Opposite) Stephanie Stephens as Peter Pan in a 1906 production of J M Barrie's most famous play. (Right) Barrie with Miss A N Emery.

（上图）法国雕塑家奥古斯特・罗丹在他默东的博物馆中，约摄于1909年。（右图）年轻人漫不经心地向埃德加・德加（坐在正中）致敬，约摄于1900年。当时这位伟人几乎眼盲，完全看不见照相机。

(Above) The French sculptor Auguste Rodin in his museum at Meudon, c. 1909. (Opposite) Youth pays light-hearted homage to Edgar Degas (seated, centre), c. 1900. Almost blind, the great man could barely see the camera.

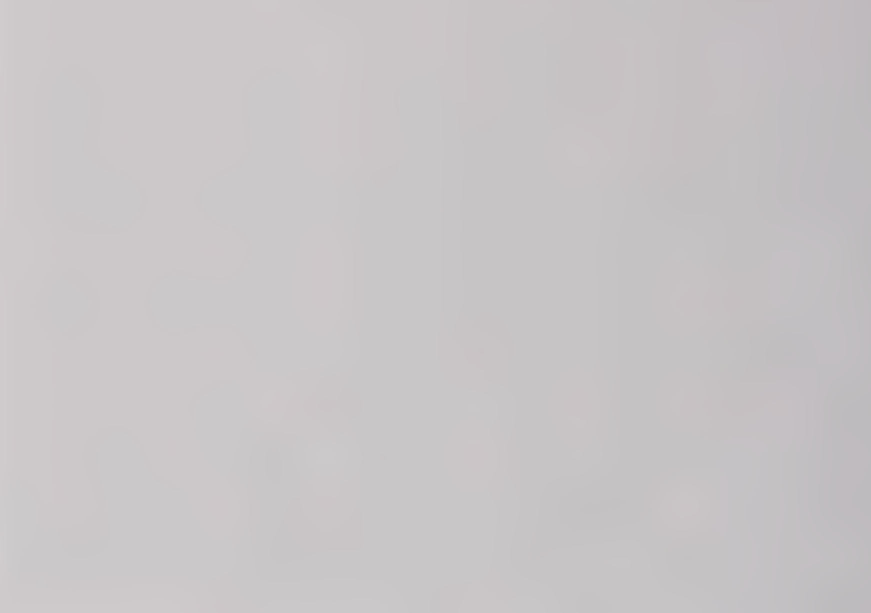
1908年，萧伯纳（中间，没有戴帽子者）是这场反对沙皇尼古拉二世访问伦敦的抗议集会中的主要演讲者。萧伯纳骄傲地宣称自己是“不道德的人和异教徒”。

The principal speaker at this protest meeting against a visit to London by Tsar Nicholas in 1908 was George Bernard Shaw (centre, without hat). It was Shaw's proud boast that he was an ‘immoralist and heretic’.

1902年，艾德琳·弗吉尼亚·斯蒂芬（弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫）和她的父亲莱斯利·斯蒂芬爵士。两年之后，她的父亲去世，她搬到布鲁姆斯伯里并开始写作。接下来就是意识流的涌动

Adeline Virginia Stephen (Virginia Woolf) with her father, Sir Leslie Stephen, in 1902. Two years later, her father died and she moved to Bloomsbury where she took up writing. The rest is a steam of consciousness.

10. 时尚
Fashion



经典的沙漏型身材，最初是美国插画家查理斯·达纳·吉布森创作的一种人物形象，那些把自己的身材挤成这种形状的女孩则被称为“吉布森女孩”，照片上这位拥有经典身材的女孩是丹麦出生的演员卡米利·克利福德。

The classic hourglass figure. It was the invention of the American illustrator Charles Dana Gibson, and those who forced their bodies into this shape were known as ‘Gibson Girls’. Camille Clifford, the owner of this particular classic, was a Danish-born actress.

维多利亚时代的阴郁和束缚被1900年代早期的时尚一扫而空。漂亮的衣料种类繁多——丝绒、塔夫绸、绉布、最柔软的羊毛、最光滑的棉布、最诱人的丝绸。颜色美丽丰富——奶油色和粉红色、火红和深蓝、最优雅的丁香紫、最淡雅的紫罗兰、闪着银光的灰色。精美的设计数不胜数——优雅的垂袖、时髦高雅的裙装。

财富造就美丽。时尚十分昂贵，只有富人才能穿得起大量的蕾丝和毛皮、佩戴珍珠和宝石的饰品、黄金的项链和闪着珠宝光泽的王冠。中产阶级给袖口和领口上浆，擦亮皮鞋，聪明又考究地尽可能模仿富人的生活。穷人缝补自己的衣服，穷尽心力做出只有富人才穿得起的漂亮衣服。

但是对财富和美丽的炫耀一直持续着。女演员、贵族遗孀、初入社交场的少女、交际花和年轻富有的女继承人穿着完美华丽的盛装，不让自己错过任何一场聚会、舞会、招待会、第一次社交亮相以及摄影师的工作室。

The gloom and restrictions of Victorian times were swept aside by the fashion of the early 1900s. There was a wealth of beautiful materials—velvets, taffetas, *crêpes de Chine*, the softest of wool, the smoothest of cotton, the most delicious silks. There was a wealth of beautiful colour—creams and pinks, flaming reds and deep blues, the gentlest of lilac, the lightest of lavender, and greys that shone with the luster of silver. There was a plethora of exquisite design—sleeves that dripped with elegance, skirts that hung with grace and style.

There was wealth. There was beauty. Fashion was expensive. Only the rich could afford the abundance of lace and fur, the trimmings of pearl and jet, the threads of gold and the coronets of glimmering jewels. The middle classes starched their cuffs and collars, had their shoes shined and did what they could with cunning and artifice to emulate their well-draped betters. The poor darned and mended their own clothes, and wore their fingers to the bone to make the gorgeous clothes that only the rich would wear.

But the parade of wealth and beauty continued. Actresses, dowagers, débutantes, society beauties and rich young heiresses made sure that they were seen at race meetings, balls, receptions, first nights and photographers' studios in their immaculate and glorious attire.

（左图）法国女演员葛碧·黛丝蕾将美国时尚传播到欧洲。（右图）1905年，女神游乐厅的华丽着装。

(Left) The French actress Gaby Deslys who brought American fashion to Europe. (Opposite) The extravagance of the Folies Bergère, 1905.

爱德华七世时代，女人的着装不再笨重，更加轻便。这适应了她们更加活跃的生活方式。50年前穿着衬裙打槌球是不可能的。

In Edwardian times, women's fashions became less bulky and more manageable. This suited their more active lifestyle. It would have been impossible, 50 years earlier, to play croquet in a crinoline.

第六任斯宾塞伯爵和他的儿子阿尔索普勋爵露面。这个年代的男子要整洁干练：高帽子、鞋、翻领，甚至连雨伞的金属箍都要闪闪发光。女士们的风格柔和，但面料华丽。

The 6th Earl Spencer and his son, Lord Althorp, step out. It was an age when men shone with smartness. Top hats, shoes, lapels, even the ferrules of their umbrellas gleamed. Women had softer styles in sumptuous materials.

爱德华七世时代的女士在舞台上尽情展示自己撩人的身段。1906年4月24日，挤奶女工合唱团的4名成员。

The voluptuous Edwardian figure was seen to its full advantage on stage. Here are four members of the chorus from *The Dairymaids*, 24 April 1906.

（左图）演员西德尼·巴拉克里夫，约摄于1909年。在弥漫着煤灰和尘土的年代，穿着干净的白西装需要一个十分勤快的仆人。（上图）1906年4月11日，莱斯利·斯泰尔斯和卡米尔·克利福德在电影《梅菲尔的美女》中的一个场景。

(Opposite) The actor Sydney Barraclough, c. 1909. To wear a clean white suit needed a hard-working valet in an age of city smut and grime. (Above) Leslie Stiles and Camille Clifford in a scene from *The Belle of Mayfair*, 11 April 1906.

不符合天气的穿着。（左图）三位裹得严严实实的戏水者。（右图）斯温西沙滩上的一名威尔士泳装美女。

Dressed against the elements. (Opposite) Three well-covered paddlers, and (right) a Welsh bathing belle on the beach at Swansea.

孩子总是穿得过于隆重。（左图）1900年，一名小男孩穿着西装戴着硬领。（右图）1904年5月6日，肯尼迪·斯托德小姐盛装打扮。

Children were often overdressed. (Left) A young boy in suit and Eton collar, 1900. (Opposite) Miss Kennedy Stott in full regalia, 6 May 1904.

1902年5月，卡尔和马克·奈亚夫·德·蒙特穿着校服。较低阶层的儿童穿着相似的衣服上学，给学校的纪律管理增加了难度。

Carl and Mark Neaver de Monte in their school uniforms, May 1902. Children well down the social scale worn similar clothes for school, adding discomfort to discipline.

但是在家中也没有穿便服的概念。1902年4月，马斯特·特罗特穿着非正式的西装让乔治·C.贝尔斯福德拍照。

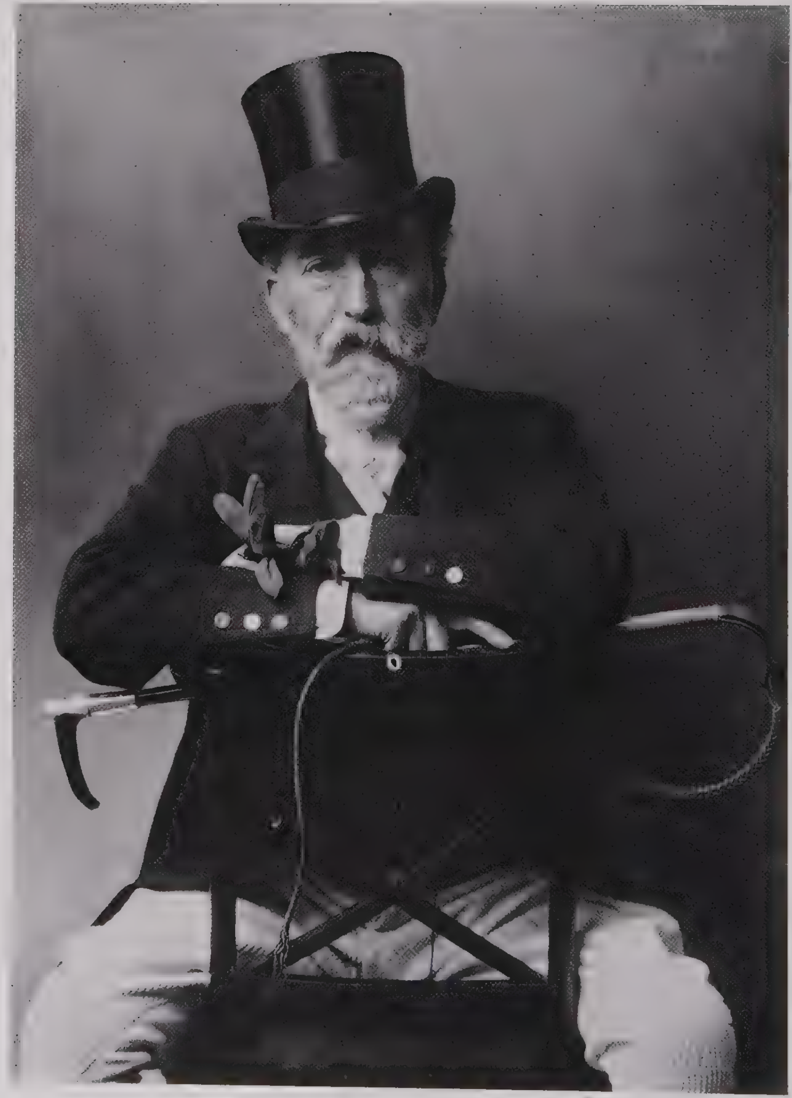
But even at home there was little notion of casual clothes. Master Trotter poses for George C Beresford's camera in an informal suit, April 1902.

即使是最强的海风也需要花点时间才能吹干这些宽大的泳装。不过在1909年，这些衣服是海边美女的法宝，穿上它们能吸引很多打量的眼神。

Even the stiffest of sea breezes would have taken some time to dry these voluminous bathing costumes. In 1909, however, they were the last word in seaside chic, attracting many a roguish eye when filled.

1905年，巴黎帽子展，梅森·科尔比耶的展品、小姐们总是戴着显眼的帽子。不戴帽子是“新女性”的标志，她们还热衷于抽烟和投票。

A selection of hats from Maison Corbier at the Exposition des Chapeaux in Paris, 1905. A lady would never be seen without a striking hat. A bare head was a sign of the ‘ new woman’, one who liked both to smoke and vote.



（左图）猎狐人的回忆。1902年5月1日，猎狐大师道格拉斯·布鲁克上校。（右图）1905年，女演员菲利斯·达尔钟爱貂皮。

(Left) Memoirs of a foxhunting man. Colonel Douglas Brooke, Master of Foxhounds, 1 May 1902. (Opposite) The actress Phyllis Dare favours ermine, 1905.

11.科学
Science

在现代人看来，这只不过是用来通讯的一个小玩意儿。但是在20世纪初，那可是科学的奇迹走进家庭。（右图）1909年，英国女演员爱丽丝·霍伊与电话合影。

In modern terms it was merely a piece of communications technology. To the early 20th century it was a wonder of science that entered the home. (Right) The British actress Iris Hoey poses beside the telephone, c. 1909.

电器嗡嗡作响，阀门闪烁着光泽，本生灯的煤气喷头呼呼回应着——本生灯以德国化学家的名字命名，他于1899年逝世。1900年代早期，男人和女人在家里的实验室进行着研发活动，装备是自制的，想法是他们自己的。他们的想法是多么美妙！1900年，马克斯·普朗克发表了量子力学的论文，颠覆了物理学。五年之后，阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦将普朗克的想法应用到光，建立了相对论。1906年，玛丽·居里继她丈夫皮埃尔之后，成为索邦大学的物理学教授。镭的发现为他们赢得了1903年的诺贝尔奖，但大部分的工作其实是他们在业余时间或是在家里完成的。

各国才刚刚开始意识到科学的重要性，科学家应该认真培养，新的高等教育机构需要大量投入。竞赛已经开始，要成为这个领域最领先的、最聪明的、最先进的。科学变成了一种武器，小的手工作坊实验室将逐渐被大型企业的炫目实验室所取代。

Electric-powered machines hummed away, valves flickered, retorts bubbled over the gas jets of Bunsen burners, named after the German chemist who died in 1899. In the early 1900s, research and discovery were in the hands of men and women working at home, in small laboratories with equipment they had made, and on ideas that were their own. And such ideas! In 1900 Max Planck revolutionised physics with the publication of his quantum theory of energy. Five years later Albert Einstein applied Planck's ideas to light and produced his theory of relativity. In 1906 Marie Curie succeeded her husband Pierre as Professor of Physics at the Sorbonne, but much of the work on radium for which they were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903 had been done after hours, or at home.

Nations were just beginning to realise how important science was, how carefully scientists should be nurtured, how much investment was needed in new institutes of higher education, how the race was on to be the first, the smartest, the most advanced. Science was becoming a weapon, and gradually the little workshops with their home-made equipment would make way for the gleaming laboratories of large corporations.

1907年12月12日，纽芬兰圣约翰，古列尔莫·马可尼（最左）注视着第一枚接收到跨越大西洋电报信号的风筝准备就绪。

Guglielmo Marconi (extreme left) watches the preparation of the kite that received the first transatlantic telegraph signals, St John's, Newfoundland, 12 December 1907.

1909年，切姆斯福德，马可尼无线电工厂的工人正在组装电磁衰减测量仪和波长仪。马可尼的发明取得了巨大的成功和直接的经济效益。

Employees at the Marconi Wireless Telegraph factory in Chelmsford assemble decremeters and wave meters, c. 1909. Marconi's invention was an enormous and immediate financial success.

随着电话和电报的传播，世界被电线网连在了一起。1907年，伦敦，一名工程师正在佛里特街修复空中电缆。

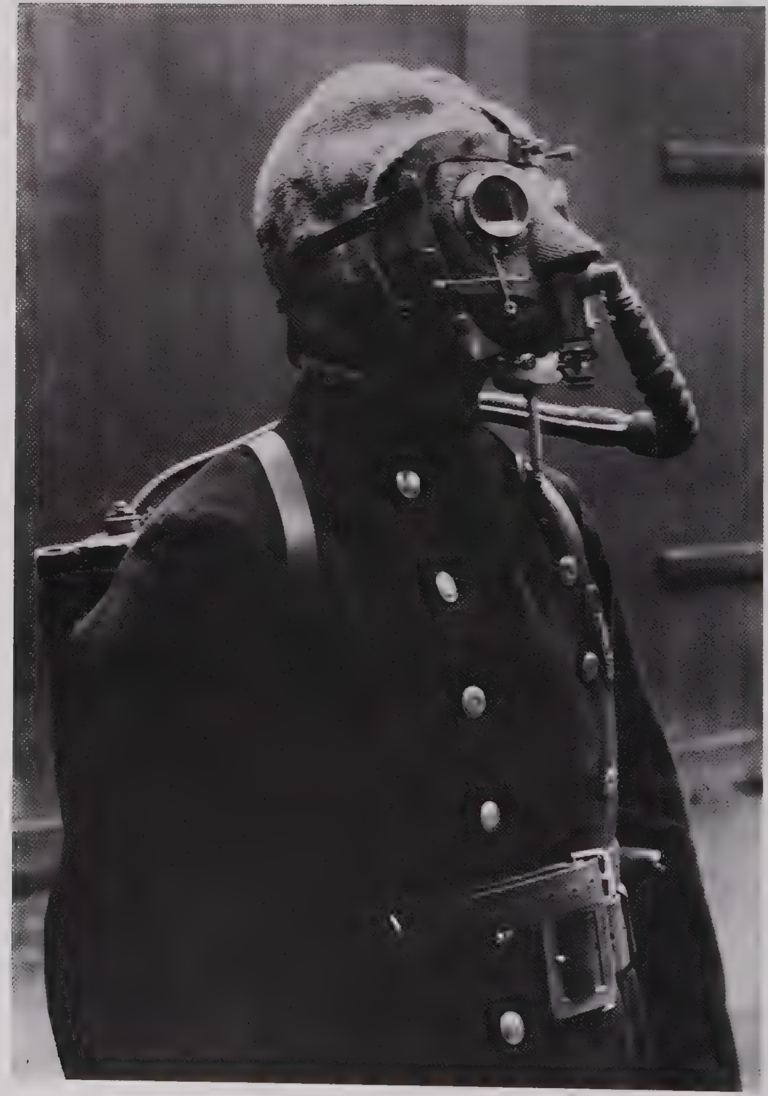
As the telephone and telegraph networks spread, the world was knitted together with a web of wires. An engineer fixes overhead telephone cables above London's Fleet Street, 1907.

1907年5月16日，德国第一幅通过电线传输的图像。这是德意志皇帝威廉二世的肖像。传输耗时6分钟

The first picture transmitted by wire in Germany, 16 May 1907. It was of Emperor Wilhelm II. The transmission took six minutes.

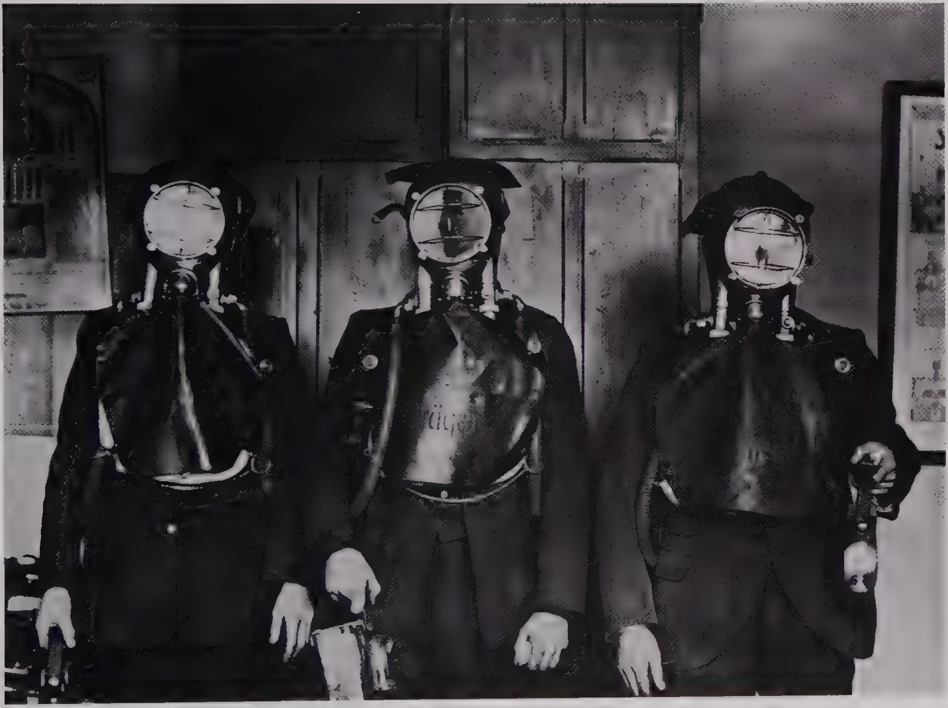
1909年1月，大英帝国内部联系得更加紧密。一名伦敦报务员正在接收来自印度的信息。

The Empire comes together, January 1909. A telegraph operator in London receives a message from India.



消防灭火的早期防护设备。1908年，伦敦消防队的一名成员带着防毒面具。

Early protection against the perils of fire fighting. A member of the London Fire Brigade with a smoke helmet, 1908.



1908年3月1日，煤矿救援队的三名拿着安全灯、佩戴着德尔格防毒面具的成员。那个年代世界各地矿难频发，过不了多久，地面之上也需要防毒面具了。

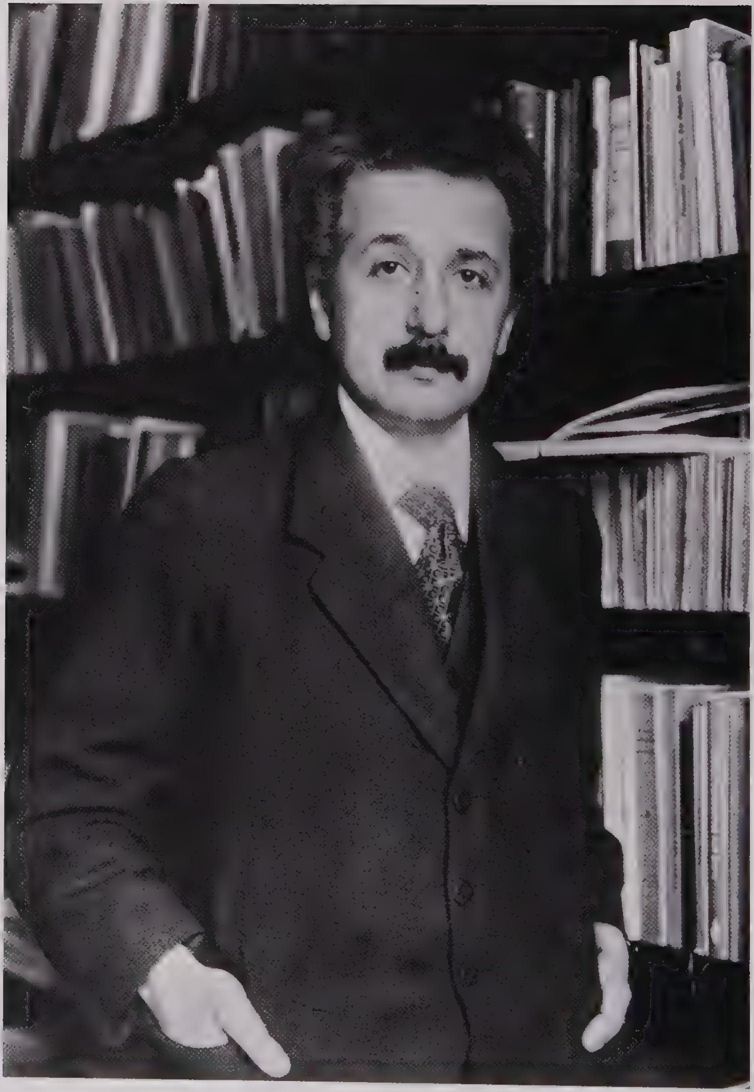
Three members of a colliery rescue team with safety lamps and Draeger smoke helmets, 1 March 1908. It was a time of appalling mining disasters all over the world; before long, gas masks would be needed above ground.

雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的照片：一名女性躺在伦敦光疗机构的电浴盆中，约摄于1900年。这个作医疗用的浴盆是现代日光浴床的重量级版。

Reinhold Thiele's picture of a woman inside an electric bath at the Light Care Institute, London, c. 1900. The bath was a heavyweight version of a modern sun-bed, and was used for medical reasons.

军队的听力测试，蒂勒约摄于1905年。可能这名英国士兵的听力因为爆炸而受到了损害，也有可能是征募新兵所面临的更加严格的医疗检查。

An army hearing test photographed by Thiele, c. 1905. It may be that Tommy Atkins has suffered damage from the noise of an exploding gun, or simply that recruits now faced a more rigorous medical examination before being accepted.

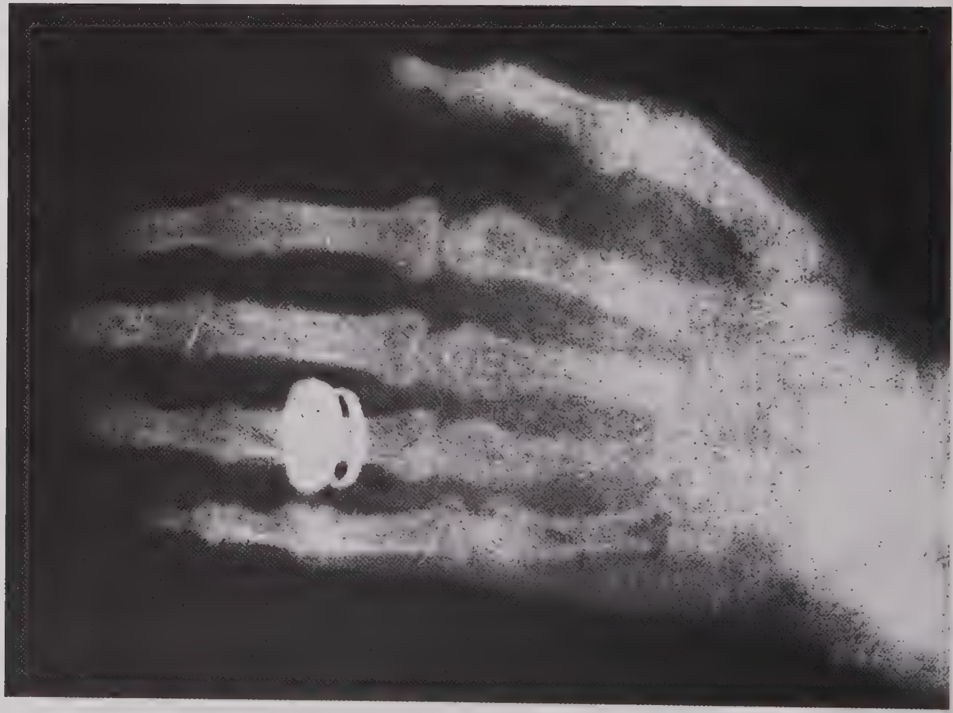


1905年，出生于德国的数学物理学家阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦。他于这一年发表了相对论的论文。

The German-born mathematical physicist Albert Einstein, 1905. It was the year of the publication of his theory of relativity.

波兰出生的物理学家玛丽·居里在她巴黎的实验室里，约摄于1909年。她正在研究提纯镭元素。

The Polish-born physicist Marie Curie in her laboratory in Paris, c. 1909. She was working on the isolation of pure radium.



（右图）1906年，德国物理学家威廉·康拉德·伦琴。他因发现X射线于1901年获得诺贝尔物理学奖 （上图）伦琴早期的一张X线光片——他妻子的手。

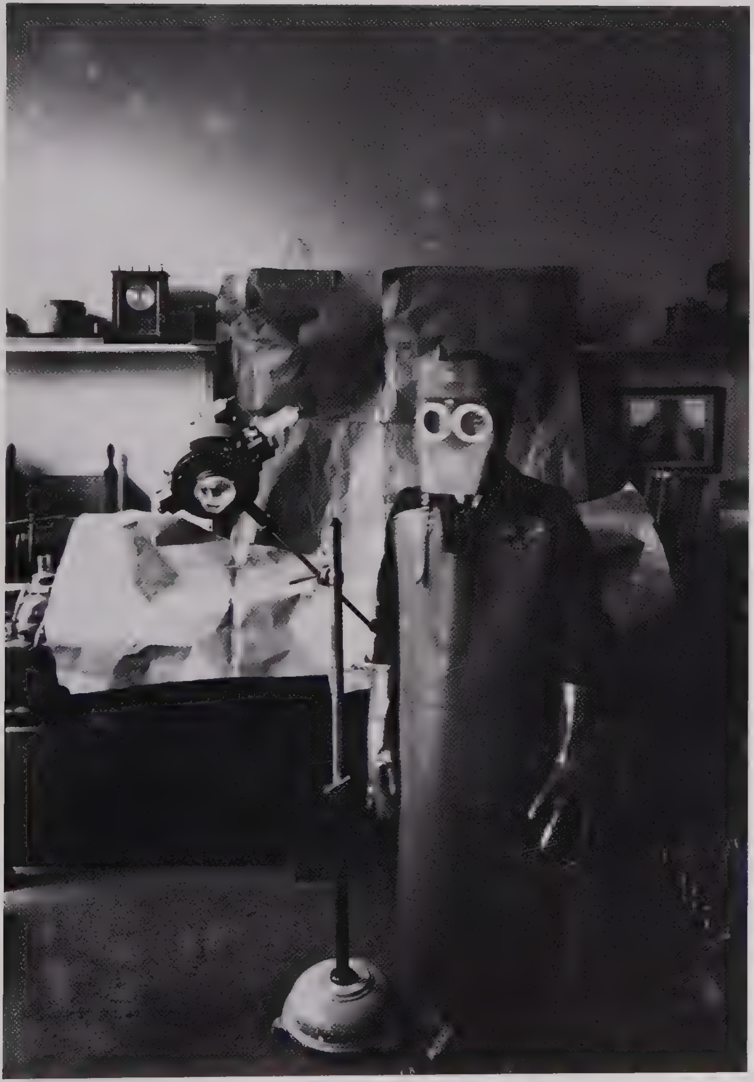
(Opposite) The German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, 1906. His discovery of X-rays won him the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1901. (Above) One of Röntgen's first X-ray pictures—his wife's hand.

弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔接手。1907年11月，美国女医生在一间坐满学生的讲堂进行手术。有些男人感到好笑，有些人显得十分恐惧。病患则非常感激。

Florence Nightingale takes over. American women doctors perform an operation in front of a lecture theatre full of students, November 1907. Some men were amused, others horrified. The patient was grateful.

1909年3月，一名医疗助手穿着防护服准备拍摄X线光片。病人十分恐惧。

A medical assistant in protective clothing prepares to take an X-ray, March 1909. The patient was terrified.



1907年8月，莱弗里电自动辐射曝光表开始工作。这是便携式测量脑活动的仪器。

The Lavery Electric Automatic Phrenometer whirrs into action, August 1907. It measured the activity of the brain. This is the portable version.

1907年11月，投币擦鞋机 虽然它比小擦鞋匠要吵，但是不需要小费。

A penny-in-the-slot boot and shoe-polishing machine, November 1907. It was noisier than a boot boy but did not require a tip.

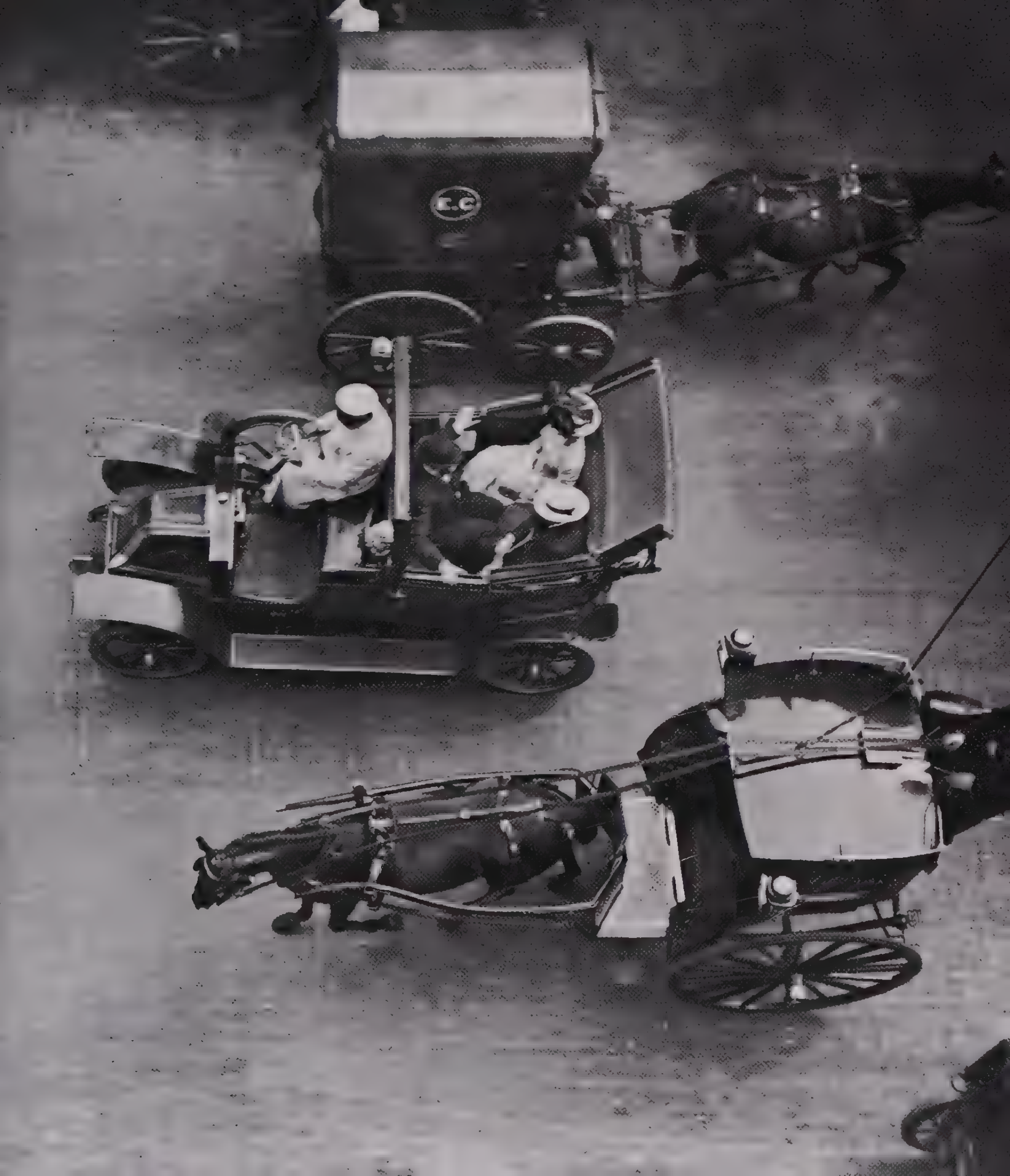
曼彻斯特电话局的总机接线员，约摄于1900年。监督员坐在中间的走道里。

Switchboard operators at the Manchester Telephone Exchange, c. 1900. The supervisors are seated in the centre aisle.

12. 交通运输
Transport

新工具将旧工具逐出历史舞台前，二者短暂共存。1907年7月，一辆机动出租车在一条城市街道上超过一辆双座小马车。溜到大街上铲点马粪当作花园肥料的好日子不多了。

A brief period of co-existence before the New drove the Old off the road. A motor cab overtakes a horse-drawn hansom on a city street, July 1907. The days of nipping into the road for a shovelful of manure for the garden were numbered.



1900年，巴黎地铁首次运行的时候只有一名乘客。没有庆祝的烟火、宴会、演讲或是乐队。一位市议员预言这是一项彻头彻尾失败的计划。他想不到谁会使用这种交通工具。

短短几年，数百万的乘客消除了他的担心。1902年柏林地铁，1904年伦敦地铁延长线及纽约地铁开通都吸引了大量的乘客。地面上也是一样，一切都发生了变化。铁路在达到饱和之前享受了最后的繁荣。电车、有轨电车、计程车和高架铁路都出现了。戴勒姆、奔驰、劳斯莱斯、潘哈德、迪地昂、福特、雷诺等几十种名牌汽车疾驰在大街上。马拉的交通工具还剩几年用武之地，但内燃机已经主宰了道路。

空中也有了奇形怪状的新玩意儿。1903年，在第一架齐柏林飞艇飞越德国三年之后，怀特兄弟以一架比空气重的飞行器实现了飞行。20世纪第一个十年结束之前，路易·布莱里奥特飞越了英吉利海峡。

When the inaugural train opened the Paris Métro in 1900, it carried one passenger. There were no celebratory fireworks, no banquets, no speeches, no bands. One of the city's aldermen prophesied total failure for the scheme. He wondered who would want to use it.

Within a few years millions of passengers had allayed his fears. They flocked to the Métro as they did to the new Berlin Underground in 1902, the extensions to the London system, and the New York City subway in 1904. Above ground too, all was change. Railways enjoyed one last boom before they reached saturation point. There were electric buses, trams, taxis and elevated railways. Products of the great names in motoring—Daimler, Benz, Rolls and Royce, Panhard, De Dion, Ford, Renault and dozens more—hummed and rattled along the streets. Horse-drawn vehicles had a few more years in service, but the internal combustion engine was already master of the road.

Strange new contraptions took to the skies. The Wright brothers achieved the first flight by a heavier-than-air machine in 1903, three years after the first Zeppelin had loomed over Germany. Before the decade was out, Louis Blériot had flown over the Channel.

20世纪的标志。1903年12月17日，北卡罗莱纳州，基蒂霍克，奥维尔·怀特在哥哥威尔伯·怀特的注视下驾驶比空气重的12马力的飞行器从杀魔山起飞。

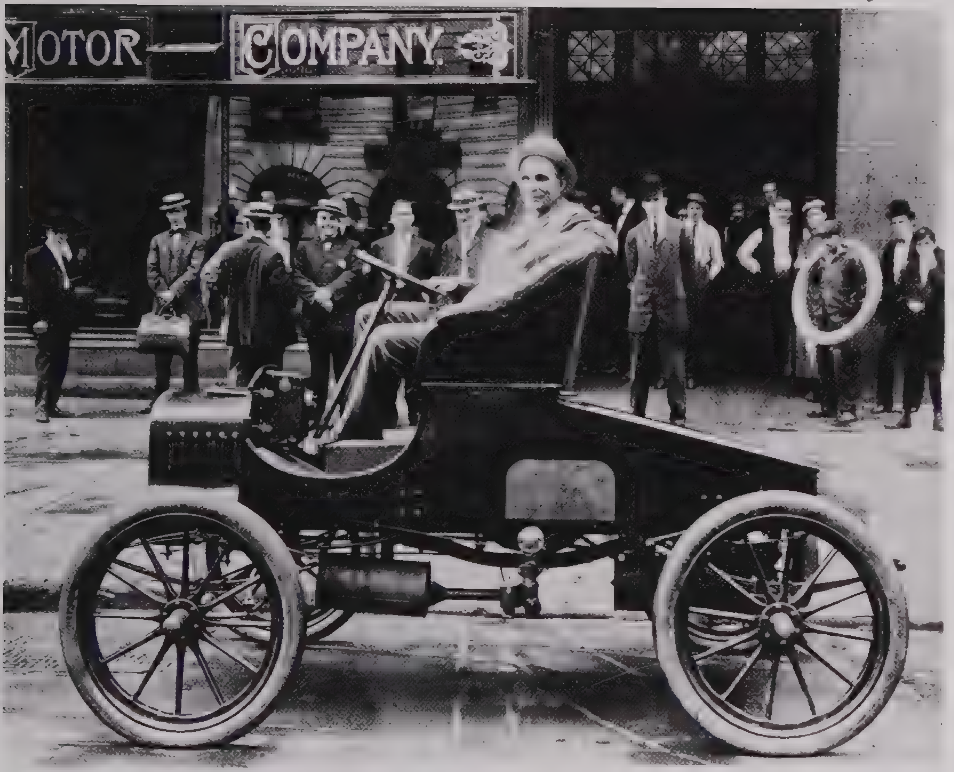
Trademark of the 20th century. Watched by his brother Wilbur, Orville Wright takes to the air in his 12hp heavier-than-air machine from the sands of Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, 17 December 1903.

高塔之旅。（左图）意大利飞艇“帕西瓦尔”停泊在威尼斯圣马可广场的钟楼旁，约摄于1909年。（上图）1909年10月18日，查尔斯·德·兰伯特伯爵绕埃菲尔铁塔飞行。

Touring the towers. (Opposite) The Italian airship *Parsival* is moored to the Campanile in the Piazza San Marco, Venice, c. 1909. (Above) Count Charles de Lambert circles the Eiffel Tower, 18 October 1909.

英国皇室　1900年，坐在12马力的潘哈德车里的是（从左至右）：王室侍从查尔斯·卡斯特爵士、兰加托克勋爵及他的儿子C. S. 劳斯阁下（劳斯–莱斯的劳斯）和约克公爵（未来的乔治五世）。

British royalty. Seated in the 12hp Panhard are (from left to right): Sir Charles Cust, royal equerry; Lord Llangattock and his son the Hon. C S Rolls (of Rolls-Royce); and the Duke of York (later George V). The date is 1900.



美国贵族，亨利·福特在他自己的工厂外享受着他最新款汽车的舒适，约摄于1905年。三年以后就是福特T型车和流水线生产的时代了。

American aristocracy. Henry Ford lounges in the comfort of his latest model, outside his own factory, c. 1905. The Model T and assembly-line mass production were only three years away.

上个时代的幸存者。1900年，伦敦，翰默史密斯桥，一辆前轮大后轮小的自行车驶过桥面。

A survivor from an earlier age. One of the last penny farthing cycles crosses Hammersmith Bridge, London, 1900.

打招呼。1904年，一位贵妇人拍拍马头以示安慰。马儿不用担心——它们在庆典场合还用得着。至于其他人，可以考虑去找马屠夫了。

Becoming acquainted. Her Ladyship gives one of her greys a reassuring pat, 1904. These horses need not have worried—they would have been kept on for ceremonial occasions. For others, the knacker's yard beckoned.

1903年5月29日，阿尔弗雷德·亨德·罗宾逊拍摄了“飞翔的苏格兰人”号呼啸着向北驶向特韦德河畔伯立克时的壮观全景照片。这是高速火车发展的早期。

Alfred Hind Robinson's majestic panorama of the *Flying Scotsman* heading north over the railway bridge at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 29 May 1903. These were the early days of the 'crack' expresses.

1907年9月，人群围观消防队员处理柏林高架铁路脱轨事故。

Crowds gather to watch the fire brigade deal with a derailment on the Berlin overhead railway, September 1907.

1908年8月3日，齐柏林飞艇LZ4在埃希特尔汀根着火后的残骸。这是斐迪南·冯·齐柏林伯爵建造的第四艘飞船。

The tangled wreckage of the Zeppelin airship LZ4 after it caught fire at Echterdingen, 3 August 1908. The airship was the fourth to be constructed by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin.

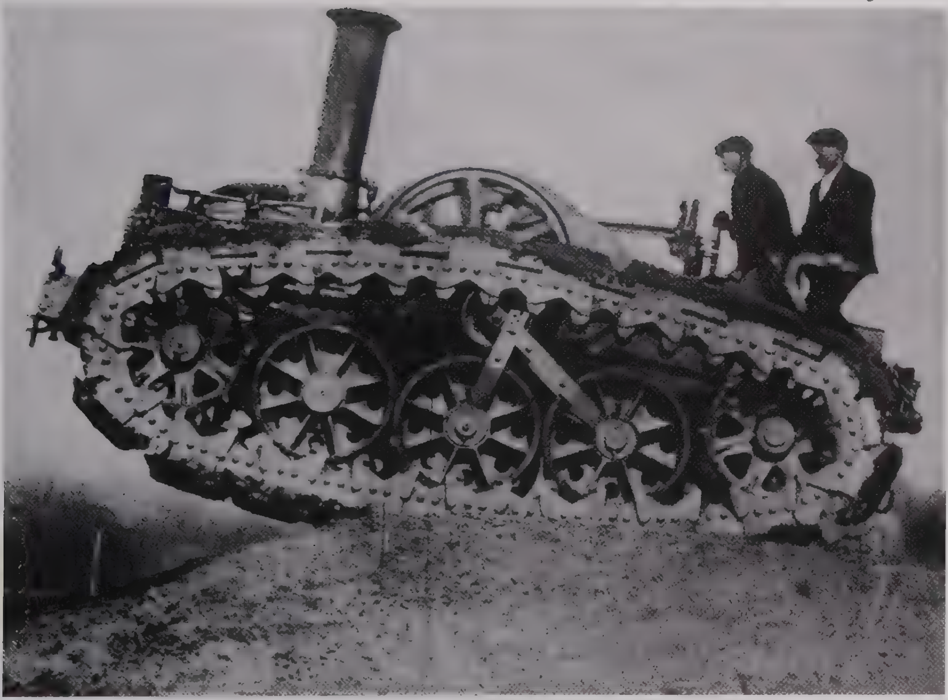
1907年5月，乘布伦南单轨车外出。单轨车由路易斯·布伦南设计，但是起初很多人嘲笑它玩具一样的外形。（上图）布伦南的儿子成功通过一段悬挂的缆绳。

The Brennan monorail has a day out, May 1907. The monorail was designed by Louis Brennan, but initially many scoffed at its toy-like appearance. (Above) Brennan's son negotiates a suspended cable.

W. D.

1908年8月8日，伯特·科尔弗驾驶着他3.5马力的“无敌”参加埃塞克斯汽车俱乐部的聚会。摩托车是新一代公路骑士的坐骑——快捷，（有时）可靠，危险但绝对刺激。

Bert Colver rides his 3.5hp Matchless at an Essex Motor Club meeting, 8 August 1908. The motorcycle was the steed for the new knight of the road—fast, reliable (sometimes), dangerous and totally exhilarating.



一战中早期坦克的原型。1902年，林肯市的鲁斯汀和霍恩比制造了这辆以履带前行的农业机械。耕田的马和拉车的马一样快失业了。

An early ancestor of the tanks of the First World War. Rustin and Hornby of Lincoln manufactured this caterpillar-track farm machine in 1902. The plough horse was about to join the cab horse in the ranks of the unemployed.

1908年1月13日，伊西莱穆利诺，亨利·法曼驾驶双翼飞机“沃新恩–法曼”号飞行超过1000米，赢得了德驰·阿奇邓肯奖的5万法郎奖金。

Henry Farman flies his Voisin-Farman biplane over 1km, Issy-les-Moulineaux, 13 January 1908, and wins the 50,000-franc Deutsch-Archdeacon prize.

地面上的奢华。大西部铁路自助餐车的内部，约摄于1900年　装修不惜代价——长毛绒座套、红木车厢和模压天花板。

Overground luxury. The interior of the buffet saloon car on the Great Western Railway, c. 1900. No expense was spared on the fittings—plush upholstery, mahogany paneling, moulded ceilings.

地道里的实用主义。1909年，伦敦，地下铁新开通的北线延长线汉普斯特德站的人行通道之一。这条线连接了城市和富饶的伦敦北部郊区。

Underground functionalism. One of the passenger tunnels at Hampstead Station on the newly-opened Northern Line extension of the London Underground, 1909. The line connected the City with the wealthy suburbs of north London.

13. 体育运动
Sport

1908年，戈德史密斯和休伊特穿着不太逼真的戏服，在一间铺着地毯的房间里，站在粉刷过的背景前展示非法徒手搏击技巧，即使照相机无法说谎，它也能试图掩饰。

Goldsmith and Hewitt, in unlikely costume, exhibit illegal bare-knuckle skills in a carpeted room against a painted background, 1908. Even if the camera could not lie, it might attempt to deceive.

体育运动从未如此受欢迎。在世界各地，人群纷纷涌进体育场、竞技场、公园、俱乐部和比赛场地。美式橄榄球、英式橄榄球、网球、高尔夫、田径运动和赛车都有了国际性的赛事，男性娱乐运动也有了更多的国际比赛（女性娱乐活动也是如此）。第一届戴维斯（网球）锦标赛于1900年举办，第一届环法自行车赛于1903年举办，第一届英法橄榄球赛和勒芒赛车比赛则于1906年举办。

国家、州和城市在新组建的联盟和锦标赛中相互竞争。对全世界的运动迷来说，胜利是最重要的。当自家的队伍胜利了，整座小镇都开始庆祝。当一个国家输了，国家荣誉也跟着受损。

有时候，整个民族的人都以此表现其优越性。1908年，杰克·约翰逊成为第一位黑人重量级拳王之后，寻找“白人希望之星”、夺回约翰逊拳王头衔的行动立即就开始了。最后詹姆斯·J. 杰弗瑞斯被选中，他之前是詹姆斯·J. 科比特的搭档。35岁已经退休的杰弗瑞斯于是复出对战约翰逊。不过那场比赛是下一个十年的故事了……

Never before had sport been so popular. Throughout the world crowds swarmed to stadiums, arenas, parks, clubs and race tracks. There were international matches and competitions in soccer, rugby, tennis, golf, athletics, motor racing and a dozen more manly (and, to an increasing degree, womanly) recreations. The first Davis Cup (tennis) tournament took place in 1900; the first Tour de France in 1903; the first rugby international between France and England and the first motor race at Le Mans in 1906.

Nations, states and cities competed with each other in newly-formed leagues and championships. To fans all over the world what mattered was 'victory'. When its local team won, a whole town celebrated. When a country lost, national pride suffered.

There were occasions when an entire race seemed bent on proving its superiority. In 1908 Jack Johnson became the first black boxer to be crowned World Heavyweight Champion. The hunt was immediately on to find the 'Great White Hope', a fighter capable of taking the title from Johnson. The man chosen was James J Jeffries, an ex-sparring partner of Gentleman Jim Corbett. Jeffries came out of retirement at the age of 35 to fight Johnson. But that fight came in the next decade…

1908年7月1日，美国运动员派特·尤里在伦敦奥运会上练习立定跳高. 在本届奥运会上，尤里最终赢得了立定跳远和立定三级跳的冠军。

Pat Ewry of the United States practises for the standing high jump at the London Olympic Games, 1 July 1908. In the Games themselves, Ewry won gold medals for this event, the standing long jump and the standing triple jump.

英国运动员阿尔弗雷德·什拉布是20世纪初最优秀的长跑运动员之一，约摄于1909年。

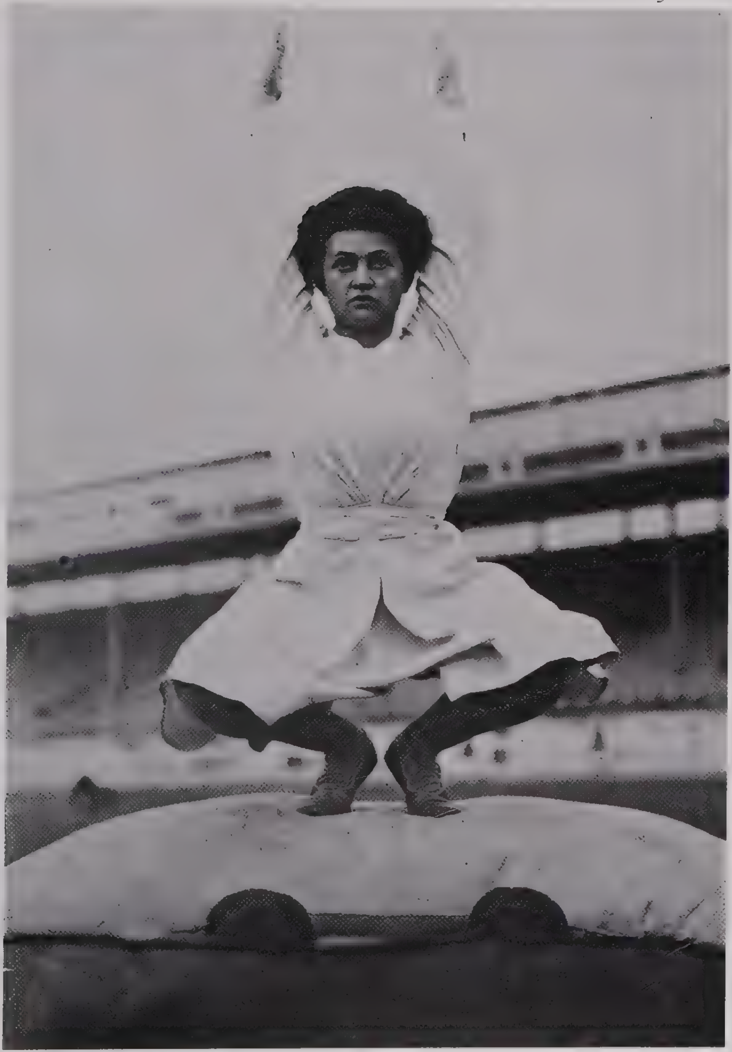
Alfred Shrubb of Great Britain, one of the best long distance runners of the early 20th century, c. 1909.

1908年7月，美国运动员约翰·泰勒在白城体育场的空座位前让媒体拍照。泰勒参加了伦敦奥运会四分之一英里比赛。

John Taylor of the United States poses for a press camera in front of the empty seats of the White City Stadium, July 1908. Taylor was competing in the quarter mile event at the London Olympics.

1908年7月，伦敦奥运会上，丹麦女子体操队的一名运动员在比赛前做准备活动。当时这项赛事丹麦人独领风骚。

One of the team of Danish women gymnasts limbers up for the London Olympics, July 1908. It was an event the Danes dominated.



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1908年7月，伦敦白城体育场，加拿大人罗伯特·卡尔（最右）赢得了英国业余联盟锦标赛100米决赛冠军。第二名是南非的罗伯特·沃克（右起第三）。

Canadian Robert Carr (extreme right) wins the final of the 100-yard sprint at the British Amateur Athletic Association Championships at the White City, London, July 1908. Second was Robert Walker of South Africa (third from right).

这可不是英国骑兵史上的最后冲锋，而是在利物浦安特里赛马场的越野赛马全国大赛上，骑手和坐骑人仰马翻时的灾难性画面。

Not the last cavalry charge in British history, but a disastrous moment as jockeys and mounts come down to earth in the Grand National at Aintree racecourse, Liverpool.

国王的运动，但显然不是绅士们的运动。英国上流社会的人们享受赛马，一名年轻的女子抱着羽毛长围巾等待着人们注意到自己。这一切都发生在阿斯科特赛马会上！

The Sport of Kings, but apparently not of gentlemen. The English upper classes enjoy a day at the races, while a young woman hugs her feather boa and waits for attention. And all this at Ascot!

1907年6月1日，阿斯科特的另一群观众。阿斯科特是社交日程上最重要的比赛，人们必须盛装出席，结识各种有用的人。

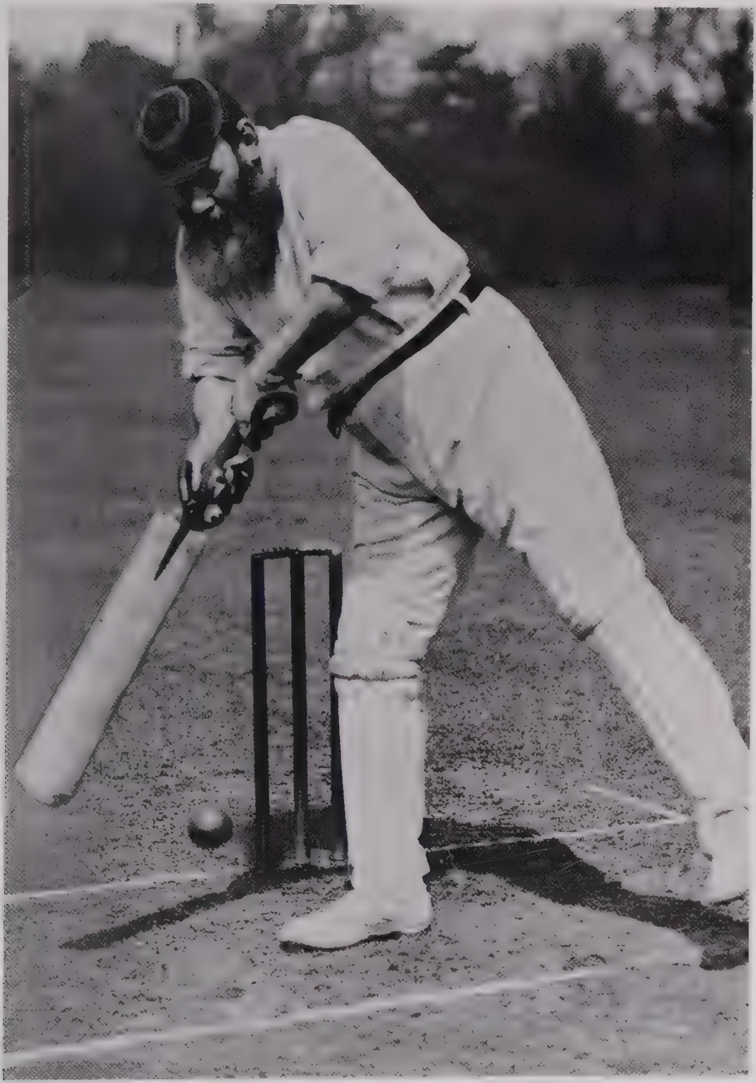
Another section of the crowd at Ascot on 1 June 1907. Ascot was the most important race meeting on the social calendar. One simply had to be seen there, looking one's best and hobnobbing with all the right people.

米德尔塞克斯郡板球俱乐部的阿尔弗雷德·特罗特在练习场地投球。特罗特是名十分有天赋的击球手，也是唯一将球击出过劳德板球场的人。

Alfred Trott of Middlesex County Cricket Club bowling on a practice ground. Trott was also a batsman of considerable talent, and is the only cricketer to have hit a ball over the Pavilion at Lord's.

现代板球之父。1900年拍摄这张照片时，威廉·吉尔伯特·格雷斯仍处于他事业的巅峰。

The Father of Modern Cricket. Dr William Gilbert Grace was still in his prime when this photograph was taken in 1900.

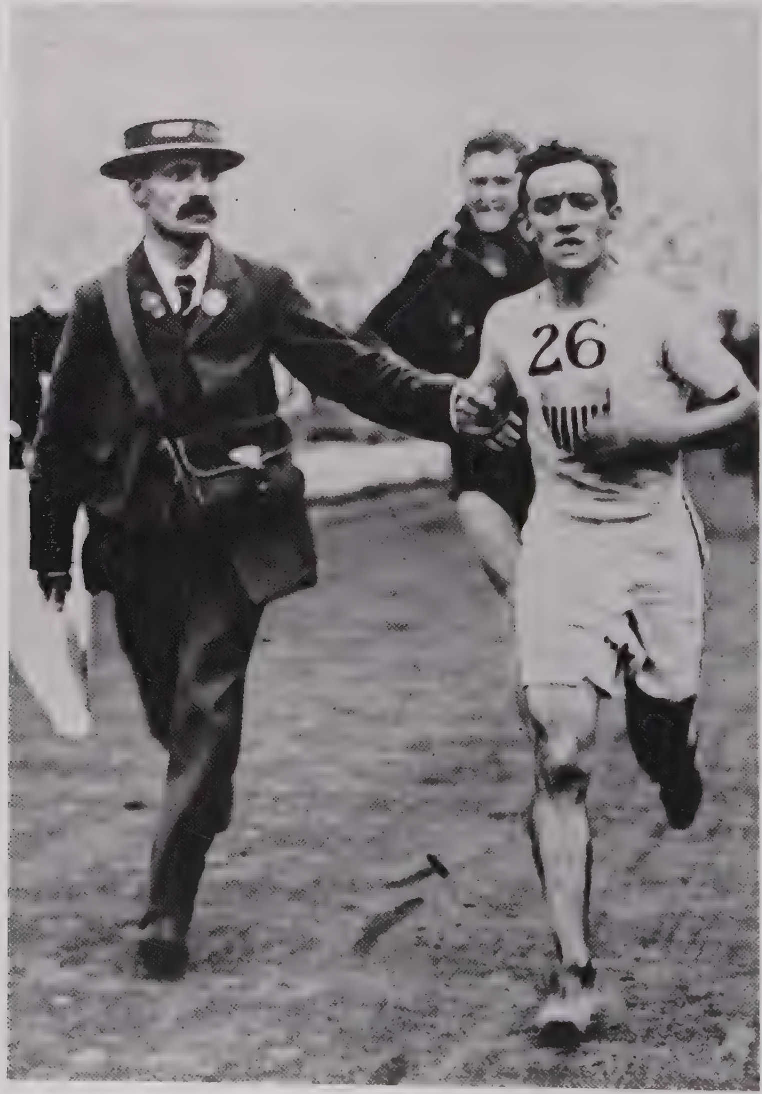


1907年6月14日，里士满马术比赛的奖杯台。那时候的里士满和现在一样是守法之地，这名看守的警察显然十分无聊。

The trophy table at the Richmond Horse Show, 14 June 1907. Then, as now, Richmond was always a most law-abiding place, and the policeman on guard is clearly bored out of his skull.

在公共广播系统诞生之前，观众要依靠主持人几乎听不见的声音才能得知1908年伦敦奥运会的赛况。

In the days before indecipherable public address systems, spectators relied on the inaudible voice of the City toastmaster to keep them up to date with what was happening at the London Olympics of 1908.



第二个到达终点但是赢得金牌的人：1908年7月24日，美国选手约翰·海耶斯跑完了奥林匹克马拉松比赛。

The man who came second but won the gold medal: John Hayes of the USA completes the Olympic marathon, 24 July 1908.

完胜的悲剧。同一场马拉松，意大利选手道多兰多·佩特里在众人帮助下跨过终点线，他随即被取消资格。他比海耶斯进场早，但是由于太累跑错了方向。他那位穿着粗花呢衣服的助手是作家阿瑟·柯南道尔爵士。

Triumph to tragedy. Dorando Pietri of Italy is helped across the finishing line in the same marathon and is subsequently disqualified. He had entered the stadium well ahead of Hayes, but in his confused exhaustion had turned the wrong way. His assistant in the tweeds is the writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

鲍勃·菲茨西蒙斯，约摄于1900年。菲茨西蒙斯是第一位获得三个世界级头衔的拳击手——中量级（1891年）、重量级（1897年）和轻量级（1903年）。

Bob Fitzsimmons, c. 1900. Fitzsimmons was the first fighter to win three world titles—middleweight (1891), heavyweight (1897) and light-heavyweight (1903).

雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的美国拳击手詹姆斯·J.杰弗瑞斯，约摄于1900年。杰弗瑞斯于一年前打败菲茨西蒙斯成为世界重量级拳王。

Reinhold Thiele's portrait of the American boxer James J Jeffries, c. 1900. Jeffries had taken the world heavyweight title from Fitzsimmons a year earlier.

1909年，相扑选手开赛。日本打败俄国之后，西方掀起了一股日本热——家具、音乐、服装、装饰和武士道。还有相扑？谁知道呢？

Sumo wrestlers in action, 1909. Following the heroic Japanese victory in the war against Russia, there was a craze in the West for all things Japanese—furniture, music, costume, decoration and martial arts. And sumo? Who knows?

伊顿球场比赛间隙，约摄于1900年。伊顿足球队在重要比赛前作心理准备，希望比赛开始前能保持镇定。

Time-out from the playing fields of Eton, c. 1900. The Eton soccer team psyching itself up before an important game. One hopes that they calmed down before play started.

1900年的一场女子排球比赛。这种环境几乎可以肯定是美国某所大学的校园。

A women's volleyball game, 1900. The setting is almost certainly a college somewhere in the United States.

印第安纳波利斯赛车场100英里比赛有一个烟雾缭绕的开场，约摄于1909年。汽车此时的时速已达到每小时100英里。

A smoky start to the Indianapolis 100-Mile Race at the Speedway, c. 1909. By this time cars were capable of 100mph.

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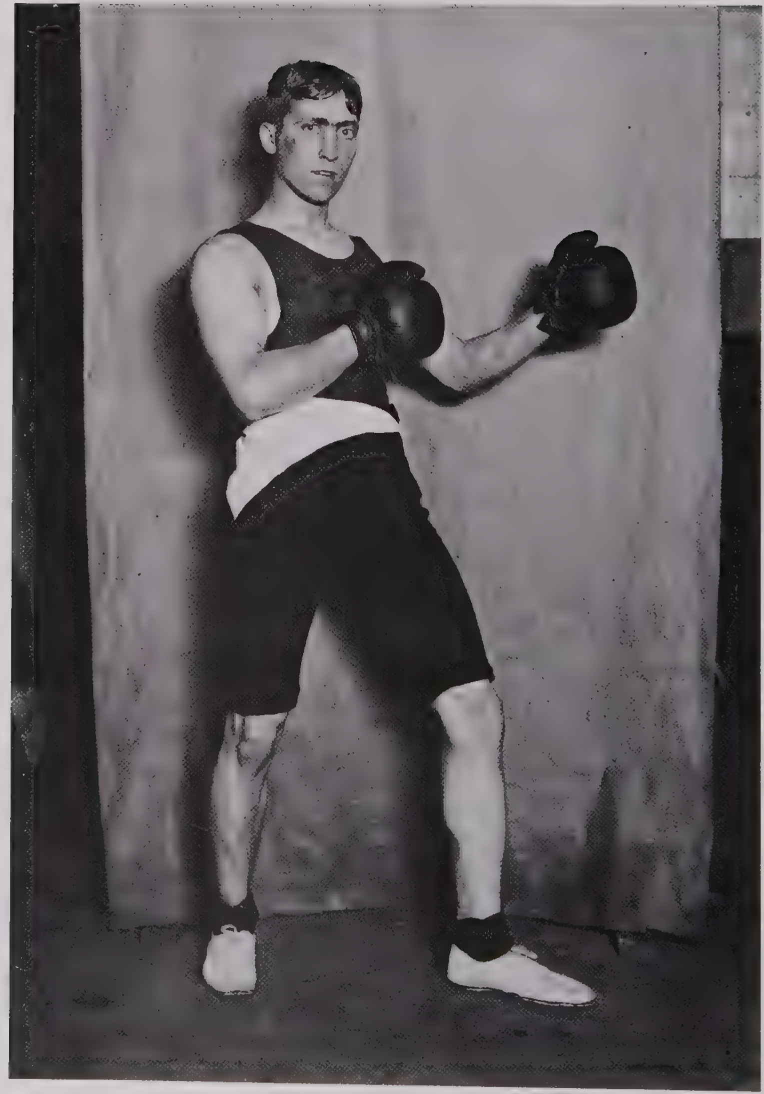

拳击运动员。英国轻量级拳击手弗莱德里克·格雷斯赢得了1908年伦敦夏季奥运会金牌。

Body puncher. Frederick Grace, the British lightweight boxer who won the Olympic gold medal in London in the summer of 1908.

健美运动员。1905年，雷诺德·蒂勒拍摄的穆雷先生，他是桑道健美比赛的冠军。

Body builder. Reinhold Thiele's portrait of Mr Murray, proud winner of the Sandow bodybuilding competition, 1905.

14.儿童
Children

照片中的街道在西方随处可见 小女孩穿的衣服和靴子是1905年的样式，但她脸上的微笑是普世且永恒的。

The street could be almost anywhere in the Western world. The clothes and the boots that the little girl is wearing are those of 1905. But the smile is universal and eternal.

尽管贫困和严厉的保姆仍是童年痛苦的来源，但孩子们的生活缓慢平稳地变得越来越舒适，孩子不再是“小大人”，而是有了自己的生活。保护儿童的慈善机构和基金会出现了，它们满足孩子的需要，把儿童从最险恶的困境中解救出来。心理学家宣称理解儿童的想法是有可能的。索邦大学的阿尔弗雷德·比奈相信自己找到了测试儿童智商的方法。

但是儿童对社会来说还是一个难题。成人不断用严厉的规矩约束儿童。几乎每一天，学校各间教室里都有挥舞着的手杖。对于砸玻璃、偷摘苹果等干坏事的“小淘气”，警察会毫不犹豫朝着他的耳朵来一下。

在孩子们能够逃离成人世界的少数时间里，他们掏鸟蛋、抓小鱼、戏水、打架、迷路，有时候热爱小动物有时候又十分残忍，从来没有办法保持穿戴整洁。希望他们都能够从中得到快乐，因为正在发生的一系列事件会在下一个十年残忍掐断数以百万计的这些孩子们的成年生活。

Slowly but steadily, life was becoming more comfortable for the very young, though poverty or a cruel Nanny could still bring infant misery. Children ceased to be 'little adults' and gained lives of their own. There were charities and foundations to protect children, to cater for their needs, to rescue them from the worst of plights. Psychologists claimed it was possible to understand the minds of children. At the Sorbonne, Alfred Binet believed he had even found a way of measuring their intelligence.

But children still posed problems for society. Discipline was rigorously imposed by passing adults. Few days passed in any school without the swish of the cane in every classroom. Policeman had no hesitation in boxing the ears of window breakers, apple scrumpers or any other 'little devils'.

During those rare times when children escaped from the adult world, they collected birds' eggs, fished for tiddlers, dammed streams, fought each other, got lost, were by turn kind and cruel to animals, and failed to take care of their clothes. It is to be hoped that they had fun, for a chain of events was already in progress that would viciously cut short the adult lives of millions of them in the next decade.

水上吉普赛人。可能是因为那个秋日格外温暖，也可能是因为河水十分吸引人。1900年10月，伦敦海德公园，在保罗·马丁拍摄的照片中，一群在九曲湖里游过泳的男孩正在穿衣服。

Water gypsies. It may have been an exceptionally warm autumn day or the water may have looked especially inviting. Paul Martin's photograph shows a group of lads getting dressed after a swim in the Serpentine, Hyde Park, London, October 1900.

水中宝宝。1906年9月，期待孩子足够强壮的父母在沃灵福德段的泰晤士河里教孩子游泳。那时泰晤士河上游污染相对比较少。

Water babies. Doting, and hopefully strong, parents, give their children a swimming lesson in the River Thames at Wallingford, September 1906. Upstream, the Thames was relatively free from pollution.

埃利斯岛移民中心的房顶上的儿童游乐场，约摄于1905年，纽约。小车的两侧刻着“山姆大叔”。新的爱国主义已经开始耳濡目染了

The children's playground on the roof of the Ellis Island Immigration Centre, New York, c. 1905. The sides of the wagon are inscribed with the words 'Uncle Sam'. A new patriotism was already taking over.

1909年，五一劳动节，埃斯佩兰斯社团的莫里斯舞团的众多成员抵达坎伯兰郡市场。

The massed ranks of the Esperance Society Morris Dance Group arrives at Cumberland Market, May Day 1909.

1908年，童子军正在野营。这一年罗伯特·贝登堡发起了童子军运动并出版了《童军警探》一书。六年之后，这些男孩中的大部分也许将经历更加严格的训练。

Boy Scouts at a camp in 1908. It was the year that Robert Baden-Powell founded the Scout movement and published *Scouting for Boys*. Six years later most of these boys would probably undergo more rigorous training.

天使合唱团——希望如此。1902年6月，伦敦，被选上在爱德华七世国王加冕典礼上表演的唱诗班歌手在圣詹姆斯皇家礼拜堂外拍照。

A choir of angels—it is to be hoped. Choristers selected to sing at the Coronation of King Edward VII pose for the camera outside the Chapel Royal, St James's, London, June 1902.

没跑掉　1905年，伦敦的孩子们钦佩地看着当天的收获——一条小鲫鱼。100年前，伦敦公园的湖还对小垂钓者开放。

The one that didn't get away. London children admire the catch of the day—a small gudgeon, 1905. Lakes in the London parks were open to young anglers a hundred years ago.

跑不掉。1905年，威斯敏斯特公学每年4月的斋薄饼争夺赛。按照传统，厨师将薄饼扔过学校礼堂的吧台，然后学生开始抢夺。

The one that couldn’t get away. The annual scramble for a piece of the Lenten Pancake at Westminster School, 1905. Traditionally, the chef tossed the pancake over a bar in the School Hall, and then scholars fought for the bits.

工作的少年。1909年，三名在英格兰北部纽卡斯尔的煤矿工作的小男孩．强制性的学校教育只到12岁，之后大部分孩子开始挣钱养家。

Working lads. Three pit boys from Newcastle, in the north of England, 1909. School attendance was compulsory only up the age of twelve. From then on, most boys and girls looked to earn a living.

观望的少女。1905年，女孩居多的小观众们等待观看“潘趣与朱迪”木偶表演。孩子们都穿戴精致，这要么是一个特别场合，要么就是他们都来自富有的家庭。

Watching lasses. A largely female crowd gathers to watch a Punch and Judy Show, 1905. The children are smartly dressed. Either this was a special occasion or it was a prosperous neighbourhood.

追随“坐着的公牛”的足迹。1907年，印第安人的战争早已是历史，只有照相机瞄准这名苏族小勇士。

In the footsteps of Sitting Bull. The Indian wars were long over, and only cameras were aimed at this young Sioux brave in 1907.

沉浸在方特勒罗伊小爵爷的故事中。1903年7月28日，普里克斯利小主人在欣赏漫画书。

In the footsteps of Little Lord Fauntleroy. Master Prixley enjoys his comic, 28 July 1903.

1908年的一堂口腔卫生课。黑板上的标语写着"不用牙刷，惯坏牙齿"。那时，几乎没有成年人拥有完好无损的牙齿，大部分人都害怕看牙科。

A lesson in oral hygiene, 1908. The slogan on the blackboard reads 'Spare the brush and spoil the TEETH'. Few people maintained a full set of teeth into adulthood at this time and most had a fear of dentistry.

学习不嫌早。1900年，一位母亲在酒馆的吧台让女儿尝试烈酒。那时特许经营法律并不严格，酒吧整天开放，儿童也可以随意进出。

Never too young to learn. A mother gives her daughter a drop of the hard stuff at the bar of a public house, 1900. Licensing laws were less stringent at this time. Pubs stayed open all day and children were admitted.

放学后或者星期天没什么能让儿童待在家中。他们在大街上瞎逛，寻找好玩的。幸运的话，他们能够找到冰激凌车（左图），或者在切尔西桥路集会上找到游戏（上图）。

There was little to keep children at home after school or on Sundays. They roamed the streets, seeking excitement. With luck they might find an ice-cream stall (opposite) or a game at the Chelsea Bridge Road Fair (above).

几十年前，生理残障的孩子（当时“残障”一词可以随意使用）很少接受特殊训练或教育。1907年7月，伦敦，上诺伍德，皇家师范学院的盲眼男孩正在表演玩双杠。

A generation earlier, children born with a handicap (the word was used freely then) received little special training or education. Here, blind boys from the Royal Normal College, Upper Norwood, London, perform on the parallel bars, July 1907.

1908年5月8月，伦敦，菲茨罗伊广场，聋哑机构的一堂写作课。学校的物资供应不稳定，而郊区所能够得到的帮助则更少。

A writing class at the Oral Deaf and Dumb Institute, Fitzroy Square, London, 8 May 1908. Provision was erratic, and there was generally less help available in country districts.

1906年，在学校操场上操练的乐趣。教师严厉的目光可以在200名以上的学生中发现偷懒的人。

Oh, the joys of drill in the schoolyard, 1906. And the steely eye of the teacher could spot any slacker among the 200 or so on parade.

15. 人生百态
All human life

英国人尝试滑雪。1908年12月，一名初学者从北安普顿郡（较平坦）的缓坡出发。她的爱德华七世风格的着装恐怕帮不了什么忙。

The English take to the *piste*. A beginner sets out on the lower slopes of (a rather flat) Northamptonshire, December 1908. Her Edwardian clothing did little to help her in her struggles.

新的希望、梦想、发明和创意把许多想法奇特的人带到了新的世纪。神经失常的狂人们给自己电疗，损害自己的肺，和公车与卡车拔河，驾驶双翼飞机体验贴地快感——甚至常常撞毁。真正发疯的人则想尽办法杀了自己。

人们勇敢地向南北两极探险，到达了前人未曾去过的地方。1900年代的每件事、每个地方都可以冠上“最”字——最高大、最长、最新、最快、最高、最低，通常还有最愚蠢。科学让专家和外行人一样激动不已，它魔法般的特质则让很多人欢欣鼓舞。世界变小了。50年前，印度独立，英国几个星期后才能知道，现在只要几分钟的时间，消息就能够传播到全球。中西方在不可能的时机、不可能的地点相遇。人们哭着笑着，舞蹈歌唱，兴高采烈或抑郁寡欢（抑郁是个新概念），爱着恨着，摆脱过去，匆忙地追赶着自以为光明的未来。一个十年匆匆而来，又匆匆而去。

New hopes, dreams, inventions and ideas brought a clutch of innovative eccentricities to a new century. The seriously deranged gave themselves shocks, endangered their lungs, challenged buses and lorries to tug-of-war contests, and flew their fluttering biplanes as close to the ground as possible—or even closer. The truly mad killed themselves in any number of imaginative ways.

Intrepid adventurers trudged further south or north than anyone had previously ventured. Everything and everywhere in the 1900s was the 'greatest' —the tallest, longest, newest, fastest, highest, lowest and often stupidest. Science thrilled amateurs and professionals alike, and its seemingly magic qualities delighted many. The world shrank. Whereas it had taken weeks for Britain to learn of the Indian Mutiny 50 years earlier, news could now cross the globe in a matter of minutes. East met west in unlikely places on unlikely occasions. People laughed and cried, danced and sang, lifted their spirits, sank into depression (a relatively new concept), loved and loathed, shrugged off the past and hastened to what they believed was a bright new future. Another decade came and went.

巴黎降灵会上的灵异事件，约摄于1900年。虽然科技、教育和通讯有了迅速发展，神秘学在1900年代仍全面复苏。

Mysterious goings-on at a seance in Paris, c. 1900. Despite rapid developments in technology, education and communication, the 1900s witnessed a revival of interest in all things occult.

请勿在家模仿。几乎任何怪诞的事物都能被搬上舞台。二对一的拔河比赛，第三个人把链子的尾端挂在穿过嘴唇的钩子上 遗憾的是，我们不知道他们拿什么返场。

Don't try this at home. Almost anything bizarre found its way onto a theatrical stage. Here, two men engage in a tug of war with a third who has the end of the chain fastened to a hook through his lip. Sadly, we do not know what they did for an encore.

文明的奇观。一名德国科学家在秘鲁库斯科的印加墙旁边照相留念，约摄于1900年。墙上的石块都编了数字，因此可以拆卸、搬运，并在别的地方重建。

The wonders of civilisation. A German scientist poses by an Inca wall in Cuzco, Peru, c. 1900. The stones of the wall have been numbered so that it can be dismantled, carted off and rebuilt elsewhere.

自然奇观。1900年，20世纪初的登山者穿越阿尔卑斯山的裂缝。胆大的业余探险者几乎走遍了世界上的每个角落。

The wonders of nature. Early 20th century mountaineers cross a crevasse in the Alps, 1900. There were few places left in the world that bold amateurs were not prepared to explore.

短暂的休息。1900年6月1日，亨利镇附近泰晤士河里的天鹅被移走，给一年一度的比赛空出场地，天鹅们似乎已经习惯了这一程序。

Short rest. Swans are removed from a stretch of the River Thames near Henley to make way for the annual regatta, 1 June 1900. They appear to be used to the procedure.

永远的安息。1903年6月3日，平底船装载着装饰着鲜花的棺材到达最后的停泊之处。虽然今天看上去这有种伤感的浪漫，但在当时这很可能是把棺材从家中搬到墓地最切实可行的方法。

Eternal rest. A flower-bedecked coffin reaches its final mooring after a journey by punt, 3 June 1903. Although it seems sadly romantic today, it may well have been the most practical way of getting the deceased from home to graveyard.

伊斯兰教信徒。虽然迫害在加剧，旋转托钵僧在1905年仍持续进行他们这种宗教仪式。给予他们名字的这种舞蹈要旋转30分钟，以到达那种眩晕恍惚的状态。

Muhammadan friars. Despite increasing persecution, the whirling dervishes continued to practise their religious ceremonies in 1905. The dance from which they took their name involved spinning round for 30 minutes, to achieve a trance-like state.

加尔默罗修女。这张修女在小室中祈祷的照片是鲍伊尔·德阿根于1904年拍摄的。教义禁止成员面对相机或是任何外界的人。

Carmelite nun. This photograph of a sister praying in her cell was taken by Boyer d'Agen in 1904. The Order forbade its members turning to face a camera, or indeed anyone from the outside world.

建筑物倒塌，火灾四起，看热闹的人群盯着1906年旧金山地震后的废墟。

Buildings crumble, fires break out and rubberneckers gather to stare in the aftermath of the San Francisco earthquake of 1906.

两名警察护送一位老妇人穿过伦敦大街，显然三个人当中有个人听不见谈话的内容。

As these two policemen attempt to escort an elderly lady across a London street, it would seem that one of the trio is having difficulty hearing what is being said.

1908年8月，身着维多利亚风格华丽服饰的女士们在埃塞克斯劳顿出游时喝茶。毫无疑问，她们谈论最多的话题是年轻人道德品行的败坏。

In all their Victorian finery a group of ladies have a nice cuppa during an outing at Loughton, Essex, August 1908. No doubt high on the conversational agenda was the appalling decline in morals among the young.

统治次大陆3亿人，在难捱的一天之后，能做的就是瘫坐在藤椅当中，阅读刚到手的六周前的《泰晤士报》，享受印度风格的修脚。

After a hard day ruling a subcontinent of some 300 million people, all a chap could do at the end of it was flop into a wicker chair, read the newly-arrived six-week-old copy of *The Times* and have a pedicure, Indian-style.

1902年，印度军方代表在国会大厦阳台和工会总督瓦伦西亚勋爵（中间）喝茶。他们在英格兰参加爱德华七世的加冕仪式。

Indian military representatives take tea on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament with the Unionist Chief Whip, Lord Valentia (centre), 1902. They were in England for the Coronation of Edward VII.

眼高手高……经理人维瑟在照相机前展示“知名小矮人”博福特，约摄于1900年。

High-handed… The impresario Visser exhibits the ‘celebrated dwarf’ named Beaufort before the camera, c. 1900.

腿长身长……
1907年5月26日，有可能是英国最高的人抵达伦敦。她将如约在赛马场上出现

Long-legged… Possibly the tallest woman in Britain arrives in London, 26 May 1907. She was booked to appear at the Hippodrome.

1908年6月，训练一队踢足球的狗需要驯狗师有高超的技能、耐心和开拓精神。公众是否印象深刻不得而知，但这一幕有种“后院”的感觉。

It required a mixture of ingenuity, patience and exploitation on the part of trainers to produce a team of football-playing dogs in June 1908. Whether the public was impressed is not known, but the scene has a ‘backyard’ look to it.

从动物的角度来看，这只跳舞的熊的生活就没那么享受了。伦敦，约摄于1900年。这只可怜的动物晚上被关起来，白天在城市的街道里游走给主人挣钱糊口。

Less enjoyable, from the animal's point of view, was the life of this dancing bear in London, c. 1900. The poor creature spent its nights in confinement and its days padding the city streets, earning its owner a living.

1900年，巴黎。特罗卡迪罗广场被有12个年头的埃菲尔铁塔的主架框在中间，这里是奥赛码头巴黎世博会的中心场地。这是欧洲最大的盛会，占地547英亩（220公顷）。

Paris, 1900. Framed by the girders of the 12-year-old Eiffel Tower is the Trocadero, centre-piece of the Paris Exhibition on the Quai d'Orsay. It was Europe's biggest fair, covering 547 acres (220 hectares).

1908年，伦敦。白城英法世博会上，雷诺德·蒂勒用反射镜头拍摄的印度式的名誉法庭。同年晚一些时候，这一场地的一部分将继续为奥运会服务。

London, 1908. Reinhold Thiele's reflective study of the Indian-style Court of Honour at the Anglo-French Exhibition at the White City. Later the same year, a part of the site was the setting for the Olympic Games.

老者、弱者也许还有懒人乘坐轮椅参观巴黎博览会。对于搬运工来说，城市中心的这些景象也都是展览。

The old, the frail and possibly the lazy travel to the Paris International Exhibition of 1900 by Bath-Chair. For the porters it was perhaps as well that the Exhibition was held in the city centre.

1907年，伦敦，艾尔街山的景色。当时那里是伦敦的小意大利，是意大利人社区。现在这里是时尚的克勒肯维尔，尽管它仍是伦敦极具意大利风格的地带。

A view down Eyre Street Hill in the City of London, 1907. At the time it was London's version of Little Italy, the home of the Italian community. Today it is fashionable Clerkenwell, though still a very Italian part of London.

这是英格兰中部街道上的一幕，主题是亘古就有的，法定节假日的清晨，男孩女孩穿着典型的1904年的服饰出游。

The scene is a Midlands street. The theme is eternal. The costumes are those of 1904. Boy and girl step out on a Bank Holiday morning.

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1900S by NICK YAPP
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